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JOHN BULL

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For meaning of this No. see Page III. of cover.

The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

Contents

The World, the Flesh, and the Devil.

John Bull's Biscuits.

Birthdays of the Week.

Human Document.

John Bull League.

John Bull in the City.

John Bull's Post-cards, Letters, and Telegrams.

The Cartoon.

The Drama of To-day.

Bull's Eyes.

John Bull's Letter Bag.

Racing Notes, etc.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.

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THE NEWMAN and OXFORD STREET FURNITURE & ANTIQUE DEPOSITORIES (Ltd.),

OFFER the FOLLOWING GENERAL HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, including DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c., &c., removed from Tamworth House, Letchfield; Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton; Castlenau, Barnes; Dinsmore Road, Balham; St. Margaret's Road, Hanwell; and elsewhere. Magnificent pieces of furniture, half the original cost. No reasonable offer will be refused. The following are some of the bargains obtainable:—

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A

Fifty-Shilling OVERCOAT

FOR

37/6

made to your measure.

It is high time to wear an Overcoat, and while you are about it you might as well wear a smart one, for, remember, the best dressed men generally get the best opportunities for advancement. You need not pay a big price either. We will make you a fine overcoat for **37/6**—an Overcoat that in the ordinary way would cost you **50/-**. It will be in the latest style—a coat with a full skirt hanging well from the shoulders and fitting perfectly at the collar. It will be a well-made coat, too, of splendid material—as you can judge by the patterns. Our simple measurement form ensures a perfect fitting coat, in fact **we guarantee satisfaction.** Send for the patterns and measure form to-day. A postcard will do.

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"Wincarnis" fortifies the body with a wealth of strength and stamina that protects you against the attacks of illness and disease.

Those tens of thousands of people who make a practice of taking a wineglassful of Wincarnis daily know full well how stimulating, nourishing and sustaining it is, and what a grand restorative when the constitution is below par.

Let "Wincarnis" strengthen you—provide you with a fund of renewed health—tone up your body and brain—give you new vigour and vitality—and fortify your system with an impregnable and lasting strength and stamina.

TEST WINCARNIS FREE.

To COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

Please send me a free trial bottle of "Wincarnis." I enclose three penny stamps to pay carriage.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

"John Bull," Nov. 12th, 1910.

WINCARNIS

JOHN BULL.

Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant:
Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.

Vol. IX. No. 232. Saturday, November 12th, 1910. One Penny.

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All editorial enquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

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The John Bull League.

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A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in the

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CO-OPERATIVE HALL
DOWNING STREET.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), NOVEMBER 10th.

Chairman: H. ROSS CLYNE, Esq.

Doors open 7.30. Commence at 8.

ADMISSION FREE.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

A PUBLIC MEETING AND CONCERT

will be held in

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TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 11th.

Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.30.

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THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

The Walthamstow result was a surprise to everybody—and a very agreeable one to Sir J. A. Simon, who, in all the circumstances, is justified in regarding it as a personal triumph. Individually, we do not like him—and he does not like us; but that does not alter our appreciation of his abilities, or our conviction that he will make a good Law Officer.

As we predicted last week, the Military Authorities, at the last moment shied at a second court martial on Lieut. Sutor, and decided upon the more heroic (and at the same time more discreet) course of "dismissing" him from the Army. Even the daily Press were content, in most cases, to place the word "dismissal" in inverted commas. In a word, the authorities have made fools of themselves.

We have always regarded Mr. Asquith as a master of oracular phraseology; and surely he surpassed himself when, the other day—having paid the usual compliments to the Conference, and reminded his audience that a General Election must come "sooner or later"—he concluded with the cryptic warning that "to assume that it will come sooner, rather than later, is one of the commonplaces of political prudence." What Mr. Asquith really meant to say was, that he expects the General Election in January.

Meanwhile, what about those "guarantees"? Assuming, as we do, that the Conference is as dead as a doornail, Mr. Asquith is pledged to take the House of Commons' Resolutions "to the steps of the Throne," and to ask for assurances that they shall be carried into effect. We do not doubt that—in the words of Mr. Fragson's song—the King will "receive him most politely," but it is pretty certain that he will be directed to take the opinion of the country.

And what about the Budget? Parliament has been up so long that we have almost forgotten these things. It is certain that the official Opposition will give no quarter, and that the Government will have to rely, once more, upon the Irish Party—whose attitude will, we imagine, be to allow the passage of the Finance Bill on the understanding that there shall be an early dissolution. In sporting parlance, Mr. Redmond knows that he is "on velvet." Whatever may be the chops and changes of the General Election, he will still be master of the situation. In other words, the Party system, so far as Great Britain is concerned, has come to a deadlock.

Lord Morley has been at the India Office five years, but although not very robust, and 72, he does not willingly accept the more or less ornamental office of President of the Council to which he has been relegated. The truth is that Lord Morley is not a very easy man to work with. Like most Radicals, he is autocratic in his methods, and he has done his utmost to reduce the Viceroy to a mere subordinate. Lord Morley's Under-Secretary, Mr. Montagu, has not scrupled to refer to the Viceroy as a mere "Agent." Lord Minto is an easygoing kind of man, and just as he gave way to Lord Kitchener in the early days of his Viceroyalty, so he has been content to play second fiddle to Lord Morley. But Lord Hardinge let it be known that he intended to revert to the older practice, and it was made clear to the Prime Minister that there would be "ructions" if Lord Morley remained Secretary of State for India.

The appointment of Mr. Harcourt to the Colonial Office, over the head of Col. Seely, is explained by the fact that the care of matters relating to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates is about to be entrusted to one Minister and the care of matters relating to the Dominions to another. Col. Seely is an unqualified Parliamentary success, and to shelve him in favour of the fashionable "Lulu" would be more than even the Party hacks would stand.

While respecting the right of appointment, and believing that a man or even a woman should not be restricted in the disposition of property, we think there ought to be some kind of control exercised over people like the late Mrs. Sarah Hancock, who left about a quarter of a million to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the London City Mission. It must be considered *prima facie* evidence of insanity to desire to devote even posthumous sums of money to the hopeless task of persuading Hebrews to embrace Christianity. In this particular case some slight atonement was, however, made by leaving a sum of money to an Idiot Asylum.

We have no desire to prejudice the case of the man, Noah Woolf, now awaiting his trial on a charge of having murdered Andrew Simon at the Home for Aged Hebrew Christians. On the contrary, being a *converted* Jew, we find it difficult to believe that he could have been guilty of such a crime—or can it possibly be that his "conversion" simply meant the price of board and lodging in his old age? In other words, did he sell his birthright for a mess of pottage?

Commenting upon the recent gastronomic orgie at Colchester, when, over the luscious bivalves, such diverse personalities as Mr. Silvester Horne, the Bishop of London, Sir Frederick Bridge, and others bandied jokes across the table, a writer in our hilarious contemporary, the *Church Times*, says: "To read of this great Oyster Feast invites one to be frivolous. But November, with its Holy Days of the Dead, is close upon us." This lugubrious gentleman, who signs himself "Gregory Minim," appears to possess a minimum of cheerfulness in his composition. Doubtless he is one of the "miserable sinners" mentioned in the Prayer Book. We recommend a couple of dozen natives and a "pint" for his painful complaint. Oh, let us be joyful!

We have been reading a delightful version of the catastrophe which occurred to our latest airship visitor. It arrived at Aldershot and "disaster then occurred. As it was being put into the shed, the top of the envelope scraped the girders, and with a loud puff the aerial vessel collapsed." Nothing about its being anybody's fault. The airship did the scraping and bursting all on its own. "It came to pieces in my hands, ma'am," as Mary Jane would say.

We think it unfair that a convict who goes to the Court of Appeal should be liable to have his sentence increased. That is to punish him for taking advantage of the rights which the law has given him. And it reduces justice to a lottery.

A writer in the *Daily News* points out that the most luxurious Roman Emperors did not fare nearly as well as our Lord Mayors and aldermen, for when Nero or Elagabalus sat down to dinner they had only three kinds of wine and no liqueurs or brandy-and-soda to finish up. This is evidently intended as a reflection upon the City, but it might also be taken to illustrate the march of progress.

One of the most interesting controversies of the immediate future will be concerned with the comparative advantages of airships and aeroplanes. Supporters of the former are said to be dwindling, especially as they can no longer point to greater assurance of safety. All the same, an airship seems to be more practical for locomotion and warfare, in view of its travelling greater distances and carrying more passengers. But at present the whole thing is in its infancy and we can do little more than wait and see.

Here is a nice advertisement from the *Essex Weekly News*:—

> Holiday Trip offered to a Lady in exchange for her company.

We must really have a Press Censor!

The first volume of the long delayed biography of Lord Beaconsfield is a disappointment. It strikes us as too bad that the official biography of one of our most remarkable statesmen should be little more than a picture of a grotesque Oriental adventurer. Lord Beaconsfield had, of course, his fantastic side, but he had also solid qualities which enabled him to leave so striking a mark upon the history of this country. Why not tell us about these?

The Anglo-Russian policy in Persia seems to be conducted on original lines. The ex-Shah's pension being in arrear, two Legation servants were sent like bum-bailiffs to the Foreign Minister and ordered to remain in possession until the money was paid. As the ex-Shah was accused of conspiracy, and reasons were given for withholding the pension, this seems to have been a very high-handed proceeding. No wonder the whole Mohammedan world is growing indignant.

We have many complaints from people who have tried to take up bioscope operating as a profession. It appears that there are a number of schools which advertise for pupils and exact heavy fees for instruction. The prospects sound very alluring, and people are tempted to throw up good jobs in the hope of making a fortune. But the profession, like most others, is overstocked, and, however good the training may be, it does not lead to very much. Indeed, the people who run shows seem to fight shy of operators who have been trained in bioscope schools. You may note in the advertisements such significant phrases as "Schoolboys may save stamps," or "No students need apply." This warning may be useful to young men who have more ambition than originality or imagination.

What is the secret of the intense animosity which is constantly directed against the picturesque old survival of Mitcham Fair? So far, the local dogs in the manger have entirely failed to check the merriment of the nomadic and Bohemian persons who congregate there every year. So now we have conservators of the common sealing a deed of conveyance and taking over rights hitherto vested in trustees, all as a frantic effort to stop this obstinately long-lived fair. Now is the opportunity for some legal philanthropist to intervene on behalf of the merrymakers and discover a flaw in the deed. Failing some such assistance, we are still inclined to bet our money on the merrymakers to resist the fury of the kill-joys.

In spite of the change of Government in Turkey, we still find sentimental innocents clamouring for "money and warm clothing, blankets, &c.," for those everlasting beggars, the Armenians. Evidently the Young Turks are not much kinder to them than the Old, but why should we bother about Armenians when we have poor and shivering persons at our own gates?

We are very glad to hear that conscientious objectors to vaccination may now at last obtain exemption in the Civil Service, but this obvious reform has been too long delayed.

The reduction of the Paris *Figaro* from 1½d. to 1d. is almost a historical event, and illustrates how far behind us the French are in the matter of journalism. It is only quite a short time that they have enjoyed penny postage, and they regard it almost as a revolution that they should be able to buy for 1d. a paper vastly inferior to the *Daily Mail*. The proprietors have made the reduction with extreme reluctance, and clamour for sympathy over their "sacrifice." Probably the chief reason why French newspapers enjoy so little influence is that they have never adopted our system of the anonymous "we," and, further, that they make no attempt to reflect public opinion. They have their bright flashes, but are extremely superficial, and nearly all their opinions are paid for either in meal or in malt. You never find a review of a new book, however important it may be, except in the form of a disguised advertisement. On the one occasion when the *Figaro* made an attempt to be independent and defended Dreyfus, it was immediately threatened with a boycott by influential persons and had to veer round to the opposite side or else put up its shutters. All the same, the journalism of France is superior to the heavy, unreadable verbiage of Germany and Austria, as well as to the flimsy twaddle which ekes out a difficult existence in Italy and Spain.

A few weeks ago a Ledbury draper caught a female assistant robbing him of goods, and inquiry disclosed that the theft had been continuous and systematic. The woman had not only robbed for herself, but had robbed and given away to others. Altogether, the purloined goods amounted in value to £152. In due course she was brought up at the Ledbury Petty Sessions and committed to Hereford Quarter Sessions, where she pleaded guilty. Her father (who is a Registrar of a County Court) and a doctor, gave evidence as to "kleptomania," and said the prisoner was not responsible for her actions. And yet she had been in the employment of the prosecutor 5½ years, was never ill, or out of business an hour, and her landlady testified to her being as sound in mind as in body! But she was acquitted! At the same Sessions, two men who had stolen £5 worth of goods, got, one eight months', and the other twelve months' imprisonment. But they were poor men, without influential friends, and could produce no evidence of "kleptomania." Oh, for a Business Bench!

We are disgusted by the unctuous rectitude of police-court reporters. One of them sniffs about the fashionable women, "big-eyed, with ill-dissembled curiosity, making vigorous play with fans and silver-mounted smelling bottles." He observes severely, "They had come to gloat; they had put on their prettiest autumn frocks and their most fetching hats to watch the drawn-out agony of one of their sex crouching in this brilliantly lighted Star Chamber of the Law." Surely this is very uncharitable. Why not say that they had come to lend the support of their sex to a sister in distress? And what was the reporter doing? Of course, such a superior person would never dream of gloating. But he was evidently licking his lips as well as his pencil while he gazed round the Old Bailey in search of sensations. The fact that he was providing them for others, making pieces of silver out of the agonies of a tortured prisoner, raises him, of course to a different plane. Exclude sightseers from Courts of Justice by all means, but if you are logical you will also shoo away all these living cinematographs who translate sensational emotions for the gratification of the public.

Three cheers for Hilaire Belloc! Here is an extract from a recent magazine article by him:—"Already, in quite a short number of years, and by quite a small number of people, the ignoble and tawdry farce of party politics has been exposed. It is fair to say that the wretched system is on its last legs."

We all remember the judge who immortalised himself by asking "Who is Connie Gilchrist?" but Judge Willis is perhaps entitled to an even larger slice of fame for enquiring "Who is Belle Elmore?" When someone in court laughed at him he protested, "I am privileged to say that I did not read anything of the trial and I am surprised that anyone should have read such a story." Dear old chap—but hardly the man to administer justice amongst the poor.

There is a minister in Orkney who has started an egg gathering business in competition with the local merchants, much to the indignation of the villagers. One of the protesters "shudders to think what will become of Orkney when the egg trade gets into the hands of the Church." Other people may shudder to think what will become of the Church when it gets into the hands of the egg business.

By-the-way, a Frankfort paper has the story that one of the religious homes in France (name and address not given) is sending out a circular to its patrons and others. "Sir," the circular is alleged to begin, "we beg to recommend to you our cheese, which is manufactured in our home by the purified hands of penitent girls." Then it goes on to say that "every purchaser of 20 kilos is entitled to a death mass, read in the Chapel of our establishment. Private purchasers who limit their purchases to smaller quantities receive a prayer voucher with each cheese. Whenever they have collected five vouchers they need only send them post free to our management in order to be credited with a mass voucher. Orders accompanied by money orders to be addressed to Abbé B., Director of the Home for Penitent Girls." We regret that we are unable to put our readers on to the sanctified cheese of this sanctimonious abbé.

That a man who breaks a window in order to be put in prison is not so insane as the smug and better situated members of society might think, was illustrated by the statement made by a prisoner—charged with the offence named—to the Recorder at the Blackburn Quarter Ssssions. The man in question, a labourer named Geo. Patterson, 45 years of age, after stating that from his action it might be thought he was either drunk or mad, added ironically that his only drunkenness was that of hunger. The Recorder, he said, could judge whether he (prisoner) was mad! He pointed out the mockery of the social conditions of a country in which, if an unemployed man went to the casual ward, he received "the magnificent fare of 1 lb. of bread a day, and had no chance to look for a job"—whilst as a prisoner he received eight ounces of bread and a pint of gruel night and morning, and, in addition, had more for dinner! It was a curious state of affairs, he said, when a prisoner could get more than an honest man. As a prisoner, he was kept clean and warm, and only in the event of misconduct was he reduced to the fare he would get in the casual ward. As a navvy, he was crushed by the devil of unemployment, both in and out of town. The Recorder: "If I let you go what will you do?" Prisoner: "I shall be in the same position. I am determined never to enter the casual ward, and I cannot beg." He added that on the day he broke the window he had made three unsuccessful applications for a job. Prisoner was bound over, the Recorder stating that "work would be found for him."

Oh, these Distress Committees! The balance sheet of the one at Ipswich shows that the members have paid £77 15s. to officials in order to disburse £57 14s. in aid of emigration, and £3 9s. 3d. in aid of removals. Could not an office-boy have been hired to do this distressful job?

The mysteries of the betting laws are past finding out. You may wager on credit in a London office; if money passes in advance you are haled before the magistrate. But up to the present you are allowed to shout the odds and gamble on a racecourse to your heart's content. If on a racecourse, why not on "a course used for athletic meetings, at which several races were run"? An innocent bookmaker who attempted to do business at such a place was interfered with and fined, and now he has lost his case before the Court of Appeal. Oh, for a business legislature!

The other day a Wiltshire widow, with three children dependent on her, offered board and lodging through the *North Wilts Herald*. Here is a postcard she received in reply: "Dear Fellow traveller to eternity. *re* lodgings. Can you take for lodgings only, board self principally either in or out as supplies are given or sent for the Gospel. I have to do *much* and oft *give*. The true Gospel is preached in villages and hamlets and town quiet parts. What price please lodgings. Xtian influence. 3s. a week can be had here fit enough. The Gospel must have some aid. If you are free to take me say on what conditions, or what you could *do*. If you have arranged I am quite conscious being led aright. Hallelujah. The pay is *sure* where ever it is, but must be considerate for the Gospel. Yours in sincerity. Isiah. chap. 62, verse 1. M.C.B., Reading." Why all this canting drivel in seeking lodgings? The gentleman did not get them, though he followed up his postcard by a personal call. Widows with little children cannot live on Xtian influence and 3s. a week

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It is only a parson who would think of theology in relation to his hatter; and not all parsons. But the Rev. G. D. Nicholas, Vicar of Clewer St. Stephen. argues the matter in his parish magazine with all the, enthusiasm of the casuist. Now the proper place for a parson's hat is undoubtedly on a parson's head. But Mr. Nicholas walks about with his hat in his hand, "whereas," as he himself puts it, "he speaks in no measured terms of the women who belong to the 'hatless brigade.'" As several of his parishioners have been wondering why, our rev. friend explains. Firstly, he says he perspires in his head if he wears a hat, and that renders him liable to a cold if he gets into a draught. Secondly, St. Paul said women ought to be covered, "and said nothing at all about males, so men can please themselves." But if women also perspire in the head, what then? It is to be hoped that the rev. vicar won't begin perspiring in the rest of his anatomy—we don't want to hear of him walking about with his clothes done up in a bundle!

Sir James Crichton-Browne, who recently let himself go in praise of bloaters, informed the Divorce Commission the other day that "Insanity is a disease and visitation of God." We have no quarrel with the first part of this statement; but we demur to the last. In our opinion, a mind which is capable of crediting the Almighty with the deliberate infliction of madness upon any of His creatures must itself be perilously abnormal. The classic saying that "those whom the gods love they first afflict with madness," does not carry conviction nowadays. Besides, has it occurred to the eminent brain specialist that if lunacy is due to the direct interposition of God, to attempt its cure savours of infidelity?

It appears that the London County Council is wasting hundreds of thousands of pounds in clearing away the Tabard Street area, whereas, if the scheme so successfully carried out at Letchworth had been adopted, a handsome profit might have been expected. A Business County Council is as urgently required as a Business Government.

In the case of a man brought up on the terrible charge of living in the open air without visible means of support, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself, Mr. Denman complained of the "ridiculous leniency" shown to such persons. As an example to other persons in authority, he thereupon bound the man over to come up for judgment if called upon. What outrageous ferocity!

It is as well to get a Canadian view of a Canadian navy—a view that finds favour with a large section of the population. We quote from the *Columbian Magazine*:—

> A Canadian navy would be purely a luxury. The British Navy bars any save a first-class power from making an attack on Canada by sea, and should the British Navy be beaten, a Canadian warship or two would only be nuts after a meal to the victorious enemy. The British would not be beaten, however, unless they should have Americans for antagonists, and in that very improbable, almost impossible, event, Canada could not be saved even if its coast were lined with cruisers and battleships from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence.

A Benoni (Transvaal) reader sends us a graphic picture of the working of the railways there, under State management. The first and second-class fares are, on the average, cheaper than in this country, but the carriages are very poor, the first-class being no better than the thirds on English local trains. The Transvaal thirds are for coloured people only. But it is the management of which complaint is made, gross overcrowding being very frequent. Our correspondent recently travelled on a line which last year made a profit of £500,000. In a compartment intended for eight people were packed 14 sober white men, four drunken whites, and a coloured man and woman with two children—total, 22. This, over a new portion of the line, which is considered so unsafe that the speed of trains is limited to six miles per hour.

With the goods department matters are no better. A distance of 400 miles from Durban takes ten days after receipt of advice of arrival of goods at the coast, and frequently a further seven days is wasted before delivery is effected—and the merchant has no remedy. Our correspondent advises our English Socialistic friends to consider these things, and pertinently asks whether they can point to any Public Department here the working of which warrants the belief that the assumption of State control of railways would lead to better results than those described above.

Monsieur Briand's claim to use illegal methods at a crisis has secured the approval of the democracy of France, and no doubt his success justified his means. But a very dangerous doctrine has been endorsed, and we shall watch its development with curiosity. One thing to be remembered is that, if we ever have conscription in this country, it will be in the power of the Government of the day to call up the citizens for the purpose of putting down labour movements. As for Monsieur Briand, we can congratulate him on his courage in blurting out his contempt for the law, but we are not precisely enamoured of his prudence. The French people are notoriously fickle, and the day may come when his words will be remembered unpleasantly against him.

Crippen is not hanged yet! We do not say that he will not be; and we do not say that Mrs. Crippen was not murdered—*by somebody*. As a matter of fact, we are sure that she was. What, then, *do* we say? At the moment, simply this—let Crippen tell us all there is to be told about the tragedy. There is yet time.

The enquiry into our charges against the Akbar Reformatory School authorities is still proceeding; and we imagine that by this time Mr. Masterman is satisfied as to their truth. As illustrating the spirit which governs the place, we acertained that two boys who had given evidence at the enquiry were subsequently placed in cells by direction of one or other of the brutes who are in control of the school. We lost no time in communicating the fact to Mr. Churchill—and took the opportunity of expressing our surprise that, pending Mr. Masterman's Report, these men should not have been suspended.

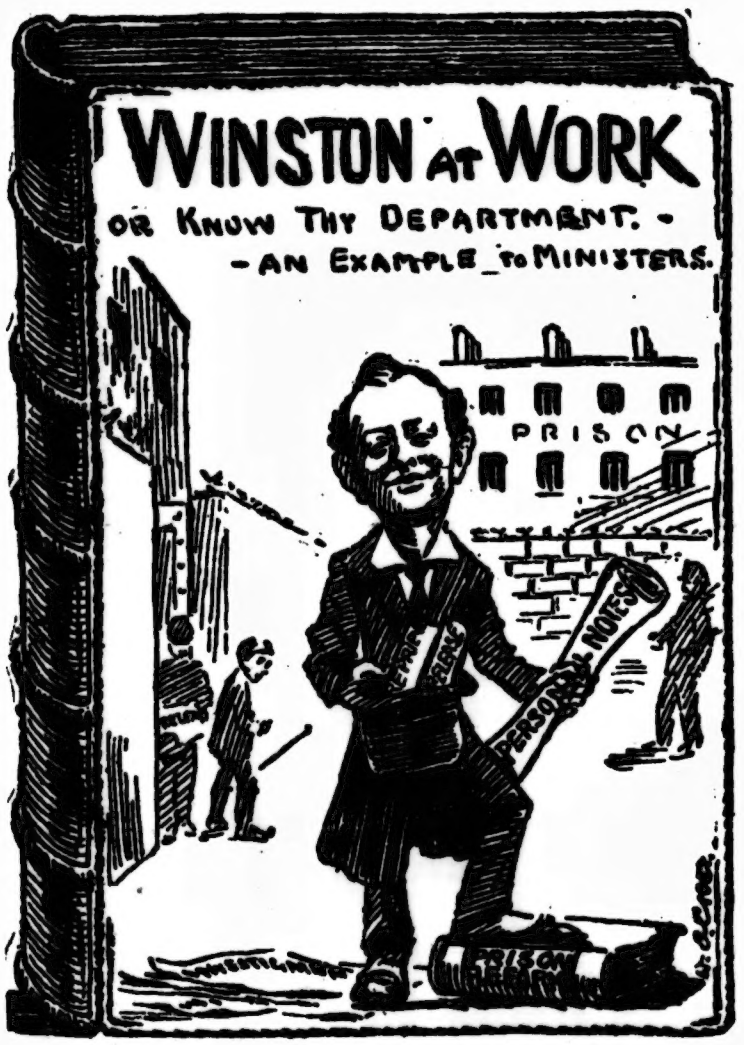
Everyone is asking when the Committee of the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital proposes replying to *Mrs. Bull's* grave indictment of that institution. Nothing more terrible respecting hospital mismanagement has ever been published, and every day's delay on the part of the authorities intensifies public anxiety. This exposure was a fine piece of journalistic work, and we congratulate our better-half upon her pluck in undertaking it.

By the way, when *Mrs. Bull* was started all our friends warned us that our own circulation would suffer. It has gone up over 20,000 during the past fortnight!

THE WEEK'S "CHESTNUT":—

OLD MAID (*awakening suddenly, and observing a man just getting out of the window, with her jewel case under his arm*): "Stop, stop!"

POLITE BURGLAR: "Sorry, ma'am—*but I'm a married man.*"



JOHN BULL'S BOOK COVERS.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

NOTICES.

AGE.—Biscuits are not given to general servants "s to 99," or to veterans of 8 years of age. The ages of the former are often inscrutable, while the latter may be enjoying their second childhood.

PATENT MEDICINES.—We do not give biscuits to patent medicine vendors for the injunction to the public to get "the same pills as Mr. Robinson had."

BRIDEGROOMS.—No more wedding cake for these harmless, necessary adjuncts when they go away "in a costume of rose vieux, trimmed with glace, with hat to match." They evidently foresee who is destined to wear the breeches, and they are lucky to get away at all.

MARRIAGES IN THE DEATHS' COLUMN.—No biscuits for these. They are often the grave of love.

LODGERS.—No biscuits for widows who want young men to share room. Most of them do

---

For suggesting the provision of a pond "from one to three hundred yards long by one-third of its BREADTH IN WIDTH,"
THE IRISH ATHLETIC NEWS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For advertising "Furnished cottage to let, 650 feet HIGH,"
"GLADISCOTT, Prestwood, Great Missenden,"
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

---

*For printing at the foot of an advertisement "*HOLD *this page* THREE YARDS *away,"*
THE PROPRIETORS OF "TANTALUM" LAMPS
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

For stating, in an account of an accident, "Although no bones were actually broken, one leg was very badly FRACTURED,"
THE LEIGHTON BUZZARD OBSERVER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating "The Member for Darlington, Mr. L. T. T. Lincoln, occupied the pulpit morning and afternoon. There were large congregations, the church being CROWDED AT NIGHT,"
THE NORTH-EASTERN DAILY GAZETTE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Mr. Collins had killed HALF *a bullock,"*
THE ABERGAVENNY CHRONICLE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "a WIDOW *named Colam, who married a young girl at Gers, in France, the other day, is the mother-in-law of her brother, who had married the widower's first wife's sister. A French newspaper asks what relation the bride is to her own brother and to his wife,"*
THE SOUTH WALES ECHO
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating, apropos of the betting telegrams case, "The METHOD *adopted was ingenious, but by no means novel. Mr. Justice Bucknill said that he himself had* TRIED TWO OTHERS OF A SIMILAR NATURE,"
THE LEICESTER MAIL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For its headlines, "Senator M'Gregor gets Nova Scotia Lt.-Governorship. Will be Towed to Quebec This Evening and Repairs Will be Made if Possible,"
THE MONTREAL HERALD
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating "'The Merchant of Venice' is a great favourite of mine, as I adore the character of the masterful MOOR, *and have the utmost sympathy also for the unhappy* DESDEMONA,"
THE DRAMATIC CRITIC OF THE *WALLASEY CHRONICLE*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For enquiring "Can a leopard change its skin or an ETHIOPIAN *his* SPOTS?"
THE TIMES AND CHRONICLE (Macclesfield)
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating (according to the "Irish Independent") that "When Western capital opened up China, and the Chinese began to compete with the industrial millions of the West, it would not mean easy methods for Western civilisation, for the Chinese would OUTWIT *them. The only* SAFEGUARD *would be to impregnate China with Christianity,"*
THE REV. W. Y. FULLERTON
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

WHY HALDANE AND I DISMISSED EACH OTHER!

OUR MILITARY EDITOR BEGINS HIS STORY.

By ALLAN SUTOR.

It is nearly as difficult now to penetrate the inner meaning of my belated "dismissal" from the Army as it was impossible ever to appreciate the ill-considered leniency which sacrificed the supreme interests of discipline on behalf of an individual. The glorious fact that the individual was my humble self did not altogether serve to extinguish a somewhat brutal feeling of disgust. When a blow was struck at the Army System, it was at least known to and realised by the striker that he could not hit for himself. Some knowledge of the great principles of discipline and a little experience of its practice had taught even me quite clearly that a breach of discipline, although never justifiable from a military point of view, was tolerable, morally, only if followed by the gravest possible consequences. I had, therefore, as a soldier, firmly made up my mind about the necessity of suffering those consequences in the interests of discipline. I had also, it is too true, absolutely no desire to be a beneficiary at the hands of the combination which has been responsible for the administration of the Army for several years. I had lost every vestige of confidence in them, and on public, not personal, grounds. That confidence which an officer ought to be able to place in his superiors had gone long ago. In this respect I am neither an exception nor a phenomenon. Distrust is universal. The only honest effort "outside" to bring an independent judgment to bear on the solution of military problems "within" was made by the late Mr. Arnold-Forster. He succeeded so far as to bring upon himself obloquy and contempt. The fact that he died a failure in the opinion of military experts, in my opinion only proved how successful he might have been but for the opposition of those military experts. I have never seen him, I never knew him, I have not the honour of knowing anyone belonging to him: I only want to be allowed to pay my humble tribute of respect to the man of honest effort—whether he fails or whether he succeeds. One may fail even after honest effort: one cannot succeed without it. Had Arnold-Forster been favoured with a view of the working of the Army System from "within," his earnest sincerity and wonderful ability would have made him a success.

Why I Struck.

But to return to my task. Caged, so to speak, by the Army System in such a way as to be sensitive of, and sympathetic with, every effort in the direction of providing the Army with an opportunity of its release, it seemed my fate to continue to the bitter end (in circumstances, no doubt, of considerable comfort which, however, did not assist me to tolerate the Army System) a mere spectator inside the cage, sometimes well-nigh exasperated by watching the determined efforts which have recently been made by military experts to divert public attention from the need for Reform of our present Army System. Personally, I never at any time entertained the slightest idea of making the noise I have honestly tried to make on the subject of the present condition of the Army. I hoped to attain to a little higher rank, to be able to earn my pension, and to retire from the service gracefully at the earliest possible opportunity after an interesting and highly enjoyable personal experience. About five months ago, however, my dissatisfaction with the Army System, on public grounds, received a personal stimulus which I could not ignore without entire deprivation of ordinary self-respect. I resolved to strike. I did so. I was resolved to take the consequences. I have done so. The prospect of having to do so was far from pleasant. The result to myself is that I am comfortably installed on the staff of John Bull!

Unappreciated "Clemency."

Is a man to be punished for breaking the law, also for showing an inclination to pay its penalty? Are criminals not to be allowed to be generous in the recognition of their crimes, and are Home Secretaries, War Secretaries, and even Financial Secretaries to be allowed to be generous in the only way that should never be open to them? Men are slowly acquiring the right even to be generous with things that do not intimately affect them. A large-hearted generosity only in public life is an unhappy omen. It is possible to be kind in order to be cruel. Much of the present-day kindness means great suffering for others in the future. No man, even in a free country, is bound to leave a gaol at the instance of a Secretary, whoever he is. No more is an officer of his Majesty's Army compelled to accept the political clemency of any of his Majesty's politicians. Even a gaol might serve its purpose in the body politic if it helped the criminal to realise that a gaol is too good for him. It is this conviction of man's own unworthiness (not other people's) which is the great deficiency of our age. To-day there is great tolerance with regard to all public affairs.

Public Attention Diverted.

The result of the "clemency" extended to me was to divert attention from Army Reform. Public attention was successfully diverted to kindly contemplation of an individual who now at last was to enjoy the prospect of a great military career. Interest centred more or less on myself. One letter which I received struck a very personal note. It was from a lady, it is true; but it is typical. The lady (evidently a good one) wrote to me to express her admiration for certain characteristics which she alleged she noted in the victim of clemency. She also stated that she had a great friend (another soldier man) in whom she had also noted the same interesting traits of character. The lady signed herself, "Yours most respectfully." Well, I wrote to her as politely and as nicely and as gently as possible, but quite firmly, that I was an absolute scoundrel, and that my advice to her was to keep a sharp eye on the other fellow. It seemed excellent advice. I felt I deserved a vote of thanks from all the fathers and mothers of daughters in the United Kingdom, also in Europe, Asia and Africa. But the lady herself became rather cold. She wrote me in reply (she promised not to write again) that she regretted to hear her correspondent was a rogue, and signed herself "Yours sincerely"!

Swallowing the Bait.

You will see that the idea of the War Secretary's "clemency" was not likely to be favourably considered by me. The next step was to show that martydom in itself was not my object. Accordingly the Secretary for War was presented with the choice either of "dismissing" me or of accepting my resignation. The King's Regulations were again deliberately broken by me, and at the same time my resignation was placed in the hands of my C.O. The War Office fell into the trap almost immediately. I was placed under "open" arrest. The W.O. now appeared to hesitate again. An opportunity was given me to state that the second breach of discipline was only an indiscretion. My reply was sent to the effect that no further explanation was considered necessary, and that the present administration had entirely forfeited my confidence. I was then placed under "close" arrest; and was finally informed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st November, 1910, that on the advice of the Secretary for War, the King "had no further use for my services."

That is how Mr. Haldane and I dismissed each other!

THE ETON SCANDAL.

WIDESPREAD CONSTERNATION AT OUR DISCLOSURES—A PARENT'S GRAPHIC STORY. —AN APPEAL TO THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

In our issue of October 29th we directed attention to this matter, and we made an appeal to the Head Master, Canon Lyttelton, to grapple with the evil which is eating into the vitals of the school. Since then we have received a very large number of letters thanking us for directing attention to the subject. It is impossible for us to publish even extracts from many of them, but we give below a representative communication.

Let it be clearly understood, however, that we do not suggest that Eton is in any way peculiar in regard to the state of things with which we are dealing. We are not sure that Harrow and other important public schools are not almost as bad. It is all a question of degree, and if, for the moment, we have singled out Eton, it is simply because the evidence in our possession involves that particular school more than any other. There can be no doubt that a terrible canker infects many of these schools—and we shall do our best to extirpate it.

Here is the letter:—

> On arrival at Eton, my son, then under fourteen, together with thirty other new boys of the same age, was addressed by Dr. Warre on the "temptations" that were lying in wait for them. The information was somewhat difficult of comprehension, but undeniably interesting. The young minds began to wonder, and guess, and it is not extraordinary if in many instances the next step was experiment. My son's character, however, stood the test, and from first to last I have never had a moment's anxiety about him.
>
> When my *ward* entered the school, Dr. Warre had left, Mr. Lyttelton was in authority, and the address on "temptations" had been apparently abolished; at least I heard nothing of it. In the middle of the "half" I visited the lad, and found the most abjectly miserable and terror-haunted little wretch it was possible to see. He had lost over two pounds n weight, and his eyes were swollen from continuous crying. Examination, and cross-examination revealed that he was certainly being bullied, but left the cause unexplained. Another boy in the same house—not the one, by the way, that had sheltered my son—was in like case, but neither together nor separately did they give me any definite material on which I could move. That much Eton had already done for them.
>
> The second time I went down matters had in no way improved, and my suspicions being now aroused, I asked for, and obtained, an interview with Mr. Lyttelton. I very shortly told him that certain rumours had reached me about the house in which my ward was placed; I said it had a bad name, which was presumably justified, that the boy was certainly shaken, and unable to work in his present surroundings. I had an offer of a place in another house, and asked that he might be transferred. Mr. Lyttelton was very gentlemanly, but only casually interested, except in the feelings of the housemaster, which he said would be justifiably hurt by such a procedure! He told me that he and his brothers had been in a bad house when they were at Eton, but had managed to raise its tone! I urged that my ward was not a Lyttelton, but an ordinary, not very wise, nor strong, little boy, obviously needing help. Mr. Lyttelton replied that he would no doubt "shake down" in time. I had my misgivings, but I am a very busy man, and perhaps allowed myself to be too easily reassured. Certainly, as time went on the boy grew less unhappy, and by the end of the second year told me he "now loved Eton, and would not be anywhere else for anything." He was certain of his boats, proud of an undoubted popularity that showed itself in innumerable invitations during the holidays, and a very large correspondence.
>
> It was quite an accident that revealed the nature of that correspondence to me. He was sufficiently careless to leave a letter on the breakfast table. Taking it up to return to him my eye fell upon: "My darling little . . ." (the boy is 5 feet 7 inches). In his bedroom, quite open, so that housemaid or valet could read, were dozens and dozens of similar letters, quite unmistakable in their tone.
>
> I consulted with my son, and this, briefly summarised, is the essence of their colloquy, and brings me to the point of my letter.
>
> "What's the meaning of this?"
>
> "You know well enough" (sullenly). "Well, anyhow, I'm popular. How about you? You're in the first hundred, and have got a room full of prizes. But you are not in 'Pop.' Nobody has a good word for you; they call you a Puritan, a Dissenter, a Prig; you are simply loathed. I'm engaged for Sunday walks six weeks ahead."
>
> Ultimately the culprit burst into tears, and confessed everything.
>
> The duty of physiological enlightenment that in Dr. Warre's time he had kept as his own prerogative, has been relegated by Mr. Lyttelton to the head boys of the various houses, in whose young hands also is the privilege of inflicting corporal punishment upon their pupils. My ward, under the *ægis* of housemaster and headmaster, had been alternately thrashed and enlightened by the four head boys of his house. There is not the slightest doubt that he stood out for a long time, a very long time considering that he was always something of a weakling, and, that practically every hand was against him, and, neither in the house nor out of it, did he find sympathy or assistance.
>
> Vice was practised at Eton in Dr. Warre's time, but it was known that Dr. Warre discountenanced it, and it was practised surreptitiously. Affairs are in a much worse state now.
>
> I interviewed a good many old Eton friends after I had removed both boys from the school. I heard the following story from a boy in the sixth, and variations of it have reached me from all sides.
>
> "It's really getting serious, you know. The best boys in the school are in it, and it is *Secret de Polichinelle*. I told my uncle (one of the best known Ministers in the last Cabinet), and he interviewed Lyttelton about it. Lyttelton said:
>
> "'My dear sir, I have given the matter my very best consideration and have decided it is wisest to ignore it. After all, you must admit that the first men in the Church, on the Woolsack, and serving the State in both services were the same when you and I were at Eton.'"
>
> Now, sir, this is the object of my writing. Through, the length and breadth of Eton this speech has been, and is being, daily repeated, and the impression produced by it is beyond any words I can find. It *must* be repudiated as soon and as publicly as possible.
>
> When this has been done, the next step is to take the power of corporal punishment away from the big boys who are distinctly abusing it. The slightest consideration will show the advisability of this action under existing circumstances.
>
> A rot of this description set in once at another big public school, and the headmaster, a very strong man, became aware of it. He sacked almost one-fourth of the school, including head boys and those who were in the eleven.
>
> If Mr. Lyttelton were to decide upon taking drastic steps, with a strength of which he has as yet shown no indication, he will have to begin at the top. I suggest to him to enquire into the *personnel* of "Pop," and take note of a few prominent friendships. He might also quite unexpectedly detain the boys one day in Upper Chapel, and ask them to turn out their pockets.

We take leave to direct the attention of the Bishop of Lincoln, who is College "Visitor," to this matter.

A HERTFORDSHIRE VICAR'S HOLIDAY.

INTEREST.NG DETAILS OF A ROLLICKING TIME.

A reader has sent us the *Holy Trinity* (Frogmore) *Parish Magazine*, from which we extract the following choice description of the Vicar's holiday. The italics are ours:—

The Vicar has much liked his stay in Manchester for his holiday from August 26th to September 12th. . . .

On Thursday, September 1st, the Vicar visited the Ship Canal Works, and saw some of the liners. It was very interesting. Mr. Foote, one of the Wardens of the Church, accompanied him. During his stay he visited Bolton, and saw the Rev. T. A. and Mrs. Chapman, who used to be at Charles, Plymouth, and now Vicar of Bolton. The Church is magnificent, and cost £60,000, the gift of one man. He also went to Blackburn and saw the Parish Church, where Bishop Thornton used to be Vicar. Also there is a beautiful park there.

Whitworth Institute, Manchester, was also visited; a fine collection of pictures there.

On Tuesday, September 6th, he visited the Royal Exchange with Mr. Foote (Churchwarden, was most kind) *a building consisting of* 7,000 *members*, all manufacturers from Lancashire, who do business Tuesdays and Fridays. A wonderful sight to see the building full. Then he went to the Town Hall, a grand building.

On Wednesday, September 7th, he visited Chester Cathedral; very fine. Dean Howson, who made it what it is, and Bishop Pearson, who wrote on the Creed, have monuments in the Cathedral. He saw some old houses and the Rows, Bishop Lloyd's Palace and God's Providence House, and also had a trip up the River Dee to Eccleston and visited Eaton Hall, the residence of the Duke of Westminster; it cost *millions* to build. The Private Chapel very fine. He saw the oldest house in Chester. Also he visited St. John's Church, which was originally the Cathedral. He had a walk on the City Walls.

On Thursday, September 8th, he visited the Art Gallery, Manchester; a fine collection of pictures. In the afternoon he went to see Barton Bridge, and saw it swing round.

On Friday, September 9th, he went to the John Rylands Library, Manchester, a fine collection of books, and among them the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., 1549.

The Vicar had supper with the Rev. E. N. and Mrs. Sharpe, M.A., at Kersal Rectory, on Sunday night, September 11th.

We seem to remember the Vicar, the Rev. H. B. Bisshopp, M.A., in connection with an incident during the last General Election. Our recollection is that, when applied to for the use of a schoolroom for a meeting in support of the Liberal candidate, he point-blank refused, whereupon he was asked if he would adopt a similar attitude towards the Conservative candidate. His reply concluded with the phrase, "Kindly give me no further trouble in the matter. I am the vicar of the parish and chairman of the schools, and my word is law."

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ARMY SCHEMES AND ARMY SCHEMERS.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE "VETERAN RESERVE REGIMENT."

A person calling himself Regimental-Sergeant-Major Frank Willard, and giving an address at 8, Mark Mansions, Shepherd's Bush, is posing as the organiser of what he calls "The Veteran Reserve Regiment." From a circular letter forwarded to the press, we quote:—

The applicant (for enlistment) should have served in either the late Imperial Yeomanry—or the C.I.V.—or one of the many Irregular Regiments or Corps—or Colonial Corps—raised for service in South Africa during the campaign of 1899-1902, or in any of the Irregular Colonial Forces formed before 1899 for other Service in the Field. He may have served in the British Cavalry, or any Mounted Corps.

The applicant should be one who is unable to join the Territorial Army by reason of—(1) Age Limit. (2) Business preventing; it being our desire to help our Country—and not to hinder the work of recruiting for the Territorial Forces by enrolling men as reservists who should be serving in those ranks. He should be one who is willing to serve our King and Country in time of stress, *abroad, or at home.*

He should be under 50 years of age if of Trooper's rank. Non-Com. Officers should be under 55, but in special cases these ages may be exceeded; they are for a general guide.

He should have seen war service. But in special cases a man may be accepted who has not been fortunate enough to have seen service.

The applicant must sign on for four years, *but may resign at any time. There will be no compulsory drilling.* There will be two Parades per annum, a Medical Inspection Parade (formal) and "Inspection" Day of Annual Dinner.

Truly a comic opera corps! Wishing to know more about the scheme, we paid a visit to what the organiser terms the temporary offices, at 2 and 3, Norfolk Street. They proved to be the offices of the Globe Advertising Company, and Mr. Willard was interviewing a would-be member of the "Veteran Reserve Regiment."

Naturally, our first question was as to the responsible Commissioned Officer, or head of the corps. We couldn't get to know. The name of some officer who was said to be connected with the regiment that is to be, was given us, but we were unable to see him, as he was in Russia. He ought to be in Hanwell. Anyone who thinks of attempting to form a corps on the ground of its being useful for fighting purposes, and who stipulates that there shall be only two parades a year, namely, an annual dinner and a medical inspection, must be mad.

Knowing Willard, however, we imagine there is a method in his madness. Some years ago, he "worked" the press, both London and provincial, very effectively. His letters of appeal for the "Yeomanry Self-Help Society," of which he was secretary, brought in a considerable amount of money—Lloyd's Patriotic Fund being amongst the donors.

He should take our advice and shut-up shop.

"OH, FOR THAT ————!"

HOW THE POST OFFICE EXPERIMENT WITH GIRL LABOUR WORKS AT GLOUCESTER.

Here is a letter from a Gloucester reader:—

A week or two ago, there was despatched to me an important telegram, which was received at the Upton Post Office, St. Leonard's, a suburb of Gloucester, at 11.22 a.m., but was not delivered to my address till 12.45 p.m., and I reside within twenty minutes' walk from Upton Post Office. I enquired of the Gloucester Postmaster the reason for delay. This is his reply:—

"In reply to your letter I beg to inform you that from enquiries made it is found that no messenger was available to undertake delivery at the time of its receipt. The message was entrusted to a girl messenger usually employed for delivery, but owing to the heavy rain which it is said was falling at the time, the girl could not take it, and it had to remain until a boy from school could be obtained. Cases of this kind, I am informed, are rare, and regret is expressed for any inconvenience caused in this case."

£5 NOTES GIVEN AWAY WITH POUNDS OF TEA.

WHY THE TEMPTING OFFER SHOULD BE IGNORED.

A reader sends us a circular headed "Messrs. A. Cowen and Sons, 38, Bridge Street, Bristol, the Noted Tea Dealers, GUARANTEE £5 to every customer who takes two or more packets of their celebrated tea weekly." As a somewhat similar scheme has at different times during the past few years been worked in various parts of the country—always, we believe, to the dissatisfaction of purchasers of tea—we think it as well to issue a note of warning.

Let us examine the circular. After stating that the "Cash present is simply given as an advertisement," it proceeds, "2-packet customers receive £5, 1 do., do., £2 10s. These presents are given to each customer in turn in their own district according to the date of their order. . . . We undertake to call upon at least one or more customers to receive the above sum each week. . . Tea must be taken regularly every week. . . . Customers who miss taking our tea for three consecutive weeks are struck off our ledgers." The tea is priced at "7d. per packet"—no weight is stated, but, as in previous cases, it is no doubt a quarter of a pound.

Now—even at the somewhat heavy price—the scheme will (as it has done before) prove attractive to poor people who do not examine its terms, and it is not unlikely that several thousands of people in a "district" (no definition of the extent of which is given in the circular) may be entitled to participate, and it may, therefore, be many years before the £5 is received, during the whole of which it is necessary to purchase tea at the somewhat high price of 2s. 4d. a pound, whether the article is worth the money or not.

But, as a matter of fact, some of the previous operators of this idea, after receiving payment for some months, have vanished—leaving their customers in the lurch—whilst it is also alleged that when, owing to the smallness of a district, it is not worth their while to pay the £5 as an advertisement, the travellers have not called for several weeks and no notice had been taken of letters pointing out the fact, until after the customers have been disqualified by lapse of time.

For these reasons—although, as far as we know, Messrs. Cowen and Sons are perfectly honest—we strongly advise our readers to have nothing to do with this scheme.

"THE LAST TRAIN FROM VICTORIA."

A SHAREHOLDER'S ENDORSEMENT.

We have received scores of letters of thanks for bringing to the notice of the directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway the doings on the 12.35 out of Victoria. Also many other communications draw our attention to a similar state of affairs on other lines.

The following from a shareholder in the Company speaks for itself:—

> As a shareholder in the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company I can endorse every word of your article. In an interview I had three weeks ago with the Chief Superintendent of the line, I drew his attention to what was going on in this train.
>
> You do not see the difficulty of dealing with the question, however. Some years ago this Company had the denunciation of the Press, and had to pay, I think, heavy damages, for removing a woman from Victoria Station when the officials thought she was using it for an immoral purpose.
>
> The Company is a common carrier, and is bound to carry all manner of persons. What do you suggest will meet the difficulty, and not cause endless legal actions, or, what is perhaps worse, the laughter of your now numerous lady Bullites?

We think that if our correspondent will only read the article again, he will see that we have suggested a remedy.

These women are well-known to the railway officials—indeed familiar with some of the subordinates—and that it is possible to stop the conduct complained of, is evident from the fact that it has now practically ceased on this particular train, owing to the special attention the railway authorities—stirred to action by our exposure—are now giving to it.

A WORD FOR A "ROAD HOG."

AN APPEAL TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

James Edwards, of Kibworth Street, Vauxhall, has several times been convicted for exceeding the speed limit while driving a taxi-cab, and, in consequence, he now handles the ribbons and steers a "gee-gee"—held up by the shafts of a "growler"! Hence it is now impossible for him to exceed the speed limit, but it is also impossible for him to earn a decent living.

A few weeks ago, Edwards was on the cab-rank at Charing Cross, and hearing police-whistles blowing, he ran to where the sounds were coming from—towards the Thames. When he got there someone told him that a young woman had jumped into the river, whereupon the "Road Hog" immediately threw off his coat and vest and jumped in after her. Anxious eyes on the Embankment watched his movements. Soon he had hold of the woman; and then a fight commenced. She was determined to die, and he was equally determined to save her. They both drifted with the strong tide, and eventually got sucked under one of the piers. A desperate kick from the woman; and her would-be rescuer was compelled to let go his hold. A moment later a boat came up and rescued him.

Some days later the river gave up its dead and an inquest was held, at which it transpired that while Edwards was in the water some scoundrel stole his waistcoat, in the pocket of which was the whole of his day's takings. The foreman of the jury, however, made this part of the business balance by giving the cabman 10s. Police Constable No. 655A stated that when he pulled Edwards out of the river, he "was absolutely done." The jury highly commended the heroic conduct of Edwards, and the coroner said he would have much pleasure in forwarding the commendation to the Commissioner of Police.

We have no doubt that the promise has been fulfilled, but up to the time we go to press no reward has been given.

Now we detest "Road Hogs," and, in ordinary circumstances would not lift a finger to help one; but this is no ordinary case. We have satisfied ourselves that the man cannot possibly make a living with a horse-drawn cab, especially as he is married and has a family to support. In these very exceptional circumstances, we respectfully suggest to the Commissioner of Police that the man's taxi-cab license might be returned to him. He has promised us that he will be careful not to exceed the speed limit again—and he has surely now purged his past offences.

MILITARY LIBEL CASE PENDING.

AN ECHO OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A military libel action is set down for hearing in the High Court before Christmas. It is another echo, and we hope it will be the last, of the late war in South Africa.

We understand that the witnesses will include two famous generals, a member of the late Government, and also a member of the present House of Commons. The plaintiff is not unknown to the public, and the defendant is a well-known journalist. The evidence will not prove pleasant reading for the festive season—and it will be a very bad job for the losing side.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

In our last issue we directed attention to the position of the Syndics of Cambridge in the case of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and we said that the Hooper and Jackson Syndicate continue to be very much interested in the sale of the new edition. We now find that in the early part of last month Hooper and Jackson changed their name, by permission of the Board of Trade, to that of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" Limited. If, as the prospectus for which the Syndics of the University of Cambridge are responsible states, the Hooper and Jackson Syndicate have transferred their rights in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" to the Syndics, it would be interesting to know why the Hooper Jackson Syndicate thought it convenient to change its name.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

See page iii. of Cover.

"A UNITED EMPIRE."

How Cape Officials Show Filial Love of the Motherland.

Our readers will remember that in our issue of Sept. 3rd we directed attention to the case of Mr. A. A. Thomason, who, after consulting the Agent-General, went to South Africa, only to be confined in the compound when he got there, treated with great roughness by the Immigration Agent, Mr. Cousins, and shipped back to England by the next steamer. We have since received a letter from M. Thomason in which he points out that the action of the Cape authorities has done him and his family most serious injury, since he was sent back without a penny in his pocket. He goes on to say:—

> I am in debt to my landlord five weeks rent at 7s. 6d. per week, and have to be turned into the streets. I have parted with everything, even to our beds, to buy food. We are at the present moment absolutely without food or friends. I am registered on the Tottenham Labour Exchange, also the Polytechnic, Regent Street, W., and have offered to tackle anything, but cannot get work, and it's very hard on the wife and my three daughters to want so badly, all through the harsh treatment of Mr. Cousins, the Immigration Officer at the Cape. He has broken us up entirely, and made a beggar of me.

It is really a very monstrous thing, this treatment of a man who ought certainly to have been allowed to land.

As to Mr. Cousins, we have received the following:—

> As a resident in Cape Town for many years, my attention was drawn, on more than one occasion, to the vagaries of Mr. Cousins, the Immigration Officer of the Cape Government.
>
> This officer has perpetrated many gross cruelties, and has been permitted to do so by the open connivance of certain of the superior officers of the Cape Government.
>
> The courageous Editor of the *South African Review*, Mr. Alfred Palmer, has repeatedly taken up the cudgels on behalf of unfortunate immigrants like Mr. Thomason, but in spite of all his endeavours has been unable to move the powers that be.
>
> I do not think that you are strictly correct in saying that Mr. Thomason and his family were either put in a compound or in prison—the usual place of detention is the Old Somerset Hospital, which, in spite of all official declaration to the contrary, is perhaps the finest example of a bug-infested and insanitary quasi-prison that can be found in South Africa.
>
> The appointment of Mr. Cousins was a "job" of the rankest nature, and he is tolerated merely because of his willingness and capacity for doing dirty work, such as no self-respecting man would do.
>
> For some time Cousins was aided and abetted in his unjust rejections by the decisions of a half-educated and thoroughly boorish Dutch magistrate called Broers, and a hardly less notorious medical officer, Dr. Engelbach.
>
> The records of the Cape Government show that while Broers was magistrate, and Engelbach medical officer, of Roeland Street Prison and the Breakwater Convict Station at Cape Town, there were more floggings ordered by the magistrate, and tolerated by Dr. Engelbach, and greater proportions of suicides and mysterious deaths in these prisons, than at any other period.
>
> It is sufficient to say that the whole *regime* of Cousins, Engelbach, Broers and Co. merits scathing condemnation, but it is doubtful if, knowing how Government officers in Cape Town shield one another in their delinquencies, there will be any immediate change.

The treatment accorded in Canada to the subject of last week's "Human Document" will be so fresh in the minds of our readers as to render it unnecessary for us to draw a parallel.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK.

"JOHN BULL'S" GREETINGS.

November 10th.—Lord Iveagh.

Far distant be that day of doubt,
When Death's white charger whinnies;
Meantime, face life with aspect *stout*,
For "Guinness" still means guineas.

November 13th.—The Prince of Monaco.

When Death, the Croupier, lifts his rake
And says, "The game is made,"
He who has boldly played his stake
Will lose it undismayed.
But who with life has meanly played,
Nor held his soul more dear,
Will strive the Croupier to evade
And meet his loss with fear.

THE GREATEST NAVAL DANGER.

"WE'VE GOT THE SHIPS, WE'VE GOT THE MEN, WE'VE GOT THE MONEY, TOO!"

By Ben Tillett.

Engineering science and mechanical genius are common possessions of all the Great Powers, held in almost, if not equal, degrees by all the countries. The English Navy is a menace to Germany, just as much as the German Navy is a menace to this country. It is folly, or worse, not to realise the evil of the present panic, or to ignore the fact that two powerful and Christian nations are arming with deadly purpose, not only for defence, but attack. Invention and engineering skill are being requisitioned for the services of building powerful ships and lethal weapons. We are advancing by the million pounds in the cost of building the Leviathans. The million for a warship which sufficed a few months ago, is now two and three millions; within a few months a £4,000,000 ship will be put on the stocks. (Statesmen make glib defence of the cost, whether Liberal or Tory.) Added to this outlay is the fast increasing expense of cruisers, torpedo-boats, and the vast host of other craft.

The handyman is half sailor, half skilled user of the most costly weapons, requiring years to understand and manipulate. In all the controversies, the question of manning is ignored with a sinister absence of courage. The Naval authorities cannot be excused for ignorance of the facts.

It is well known that one of the governing reasons for the wholesale scrapping of war vessels, made obsolete by the dictum of the Admiralty, was the lack of men to man the effective ships. It is equally demonstrable that in all our Naval manœuvres (in times of peace at that) in every case the undermanning of the vessels is from twenty to fifty per cent. of the full complement of effective men.

Some nine thousand men are discharged annually, being time-expired, invalided, or pensioned off. Of these, 2,000 men are in perfect health and highly trained, but are allowed to drift away into the low grades of labour—at a great expense to the community. They leave at the age of twenty-eight, and no special or effective inducement is offered to them to remain.

It takes from five to ten years to make a modern man-o'-warsman competent, the multifarious departments, crafts and weapons needing special training. The retention of these two thousand men would not add a quarter of a million to the expenses of the Navy, and only represents the eighth part of the cost of a ship like the *Dreadnought*. Yet we would cheerfully acquiesce in a million pound ship, without a thought of the men to man it. More than 80 per cent. of the sailors of Nelson's time could handle the sails of their ships; gear, both standing and running, would be admirably handled by the same body of men. Guns, boats, etc., were simple in design and easy of use, with the roughly enforced training of the majority. Marlin-spike and handspike are now exchanged for the most delicately contrived machinery. Every addition to the fighting efficiency of the Navy demands more and more intelligence on the part of the seamen. The spending departments appear to have *carte blanche* for obtaining floating engines of war, but the meanest estimates are provided for the manning side. The American Navy is ahead of us and claims some of our best-trained men, with the bait of better pay and more freedom.

The man behind the gun is of more consequence than the floating mass of metal.

There is wanted at once an inquiry into the manning of our war vessels. We are faced with the greatest peril, which neither money nor ships can adequately deal with.

The future fighting with air-machines and with submarines further adds to the call for ever-increasing skill and training; the human factor counts, even more to-day than in Drake's and Nelson's times. I ask the powers that be to consider the real defect of a great Navy—the lack of trained men. Men are needed for first, second and third classes of fighting vessels; at present the leakage from the Navy might be stopped, and the men who now drift to the more dangerous occupations of the docks, or the starvation of the casual's lot, might be used for our country's defence when she really needs it. I believe the 2,000 men could be saved to the Navy, with anything like decent inducement.

How long is it since Your salary was raised?

A Question to every Business Man—Clerk, Salesman, Traveller, Book-Keeper, or Manager.

Just think for a moment how long it is since your salary was raised, how long since you received any promotion.

Is it longer than you like? Have you worked hard and earnestly, but found your efforts go unrecognised and unrewarded?

Well, how much have you *learnt* during that time? How much do you know of the work outside your own department? Because to-day it is not mere hard work that brings success, half so much as *general* ability, the power to fill any position that offers. It is the all-round man who succeeds to-day, not the man of one job, who is denied promotion because he must wait to step into the shoes of the only man he can follow, the man *directly* above him. "All-round" knowledge is the knowledge that brings promotion.

What then is this "all-round" knowledge? It is the knowledge that enables a man to have a general grasp of book-keeping and accountancy and at the same time to know the broad details of manufacturing and selling principles. It is the knowledge that the manager has to possess, that every successful man has had to obtain before he could achieve success.

One way to get it is to spend your whole life experimenting with your problems and finding out your own solutions. That may mean success when you are seventy or eighty years of age. Another way is to benefit by other men's experience. That means success, when you still can enjoy it and not a problematical success when you are too old to care.

How You Can Obtain It.

This way lies in the possession of a copy of the "Business Encyclopædia," the most valuable asset that any business man could have. To show the subjects the work covers, it tells all about Book-keeping, about drawing up balance-sheets, studying profit and loss accounts, figuring depreciations, or working time-keeping systems, about income tax claims and abatements, company law, how to form a company or to wind one up, cheques, promissory notes, and bills, insurance and assurance, the formation and organisation of a business, selling schemes and advertising, management of salesmen, and thousands of other subjects—everything in fact that could possibly occur in business life to-day.

An Intensely Practical Book.

All these subjects are explained as they actually work out in practice, not as they ought to be in theory, and they are explained by the results of the actual practice that has proved so successful for the successful business men who have written about them. These men include:—

J. M. Allison, Advertisement Manager of *The Times*; S. H. Benson, Founder and Governing Director, S. H. Benson, Ltd.; Richard Burbidge, Managing Director, Harrod's, Ltd.; John Cansfield, Managing Director, Lipton, Ltd.; Roger N. Carter, M.Com., F.C.A., Lecturer on Accounting, Victoria University, Manchester; S. G. Chapman, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Victoria University, Manchester; Sir Thomas Dewar; S. F. Edge, Managing Director, S. F. Edge, Ltd.; A. W. Gamage, Managing Director, A. W. Gamage, Ltd., John Hassall, R.I., the Celebrated Poster Artist; Carl Hentschel, Managing Director, Carl Hentschel, Ltd.; John Lawrie, Managing Director, William Whiteley, Ltd.; Joseph Lyons, Managing Director, J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.; J. H. Rosenthal, Managing Director of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd.; John Holt Schooling, F.S.S.; H. G. Selfridge, founder of Selfridge's, Ltd.; Wareham Smith, Advertisement Director of the *Daily Mail*; S. J. Waring, Managing Director, Waring and Gillow, Ltd.

With these men many others have co-operated, representing every branch of business, and between them dealing with every possible contingency of modern business life. If you were promoted to another position to-morrow, you would have to solve no problem that you could not find answered in the "Business Encyclopædia."

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Can you imagine any difficulty that has not been faced and been overcome by them in achieving the wonderful successes they have? What would it not mean to you to have them continually at your beck and call to advise you out of their experience? Yet that is what the possession of the "Business Encyclopædia" means.

Whether you are a clerk or a cashier, a canvasser or a commercial traveller, a shopkeeper or a wholesaler, a manufacturer or his agent, a stockbroker or a banker, the "Business Encyclopædia" will prove intensely valuable to you. If you are engaged in selling anything it will help you to sell more of it, and if you have only your own services to sell, it will help you to sell them at a better price, by providing you with the knowledge that will make your services of greater value. Moreover the "Business Encyclopædia" is within everyone's reach. It is delivered for a first payment of 1s. 6d. and the balance is paid off in small monthly payments.

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A CLERK'S OPINION:

Mr. R. BLIGHT, Clerk, Totnes:—"I consider the volumes of the Business Encyclopædia the finest and most complete business books yet published. They have been of the greatest service to me. The work should command a large sale, especially amongst commercial men."

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To the Caxton Publishing Co., Ltd.,
54, Surrey Street, London, W.C.

Please send me, free of charge, and without any obligation on my part, a copy of the book describing the "Business Encyclopædia."

Name .....
(Send this Form or a postcard mentioning JOHN BULL.)

Address .....

.....

AN UNSUNG HERO.

By W. B. Boyle.

Just as I was driving into Spark and Coyle's Garage, a man walked right in front of my car, and it needed all my nerve and promptitude to avoid knocking him down, to say nothing of the fact that I must have depreciated the back tyres by about £5 owing to the way in which I was obliged to jam the brakes on. I pointed out that if he wanted to commit suicide I had not the slightest objection provided he took poison, or something of that sort, but I did object to having my car bespattered with him; in fact, I am afraid I was annoyed.

He took it all quite calmly, however, and said not a word as he followed me inside. I then noticed that he had on a suit of dirty "slops" and a pair of thigh boots, so guessed he was the official washer. He was of medium height, getting on in years, and walked with a decided limp. His bushy eyebrows and long straggly moustache, though nearly grey, still contained distinct traces of brown. In complexion he was very sallow, and his cheeks were much sunken, but his eyes were very noticeable, being of a pale blue and seeming to be always looking far away into the dim, dim distance, even while he was gazing straight at you.

He came to help me put out the lamps and make the car snug for the night, and as my blood had cooled down somewhat, I remarked "That was a narrow squeak you had! Another inch and it would have been good-bye to you."

"I suppose if me time 'ad come, I should 'ave been killed," he replied, quite calmly, "and it wouldn't 'ave made much difference what I done."

"So you're a bit of a fatalist," I said, for the sake of talking, for I had had a long, lonely drive and conversation with anyone was acceptable.

"Well, sir, when you've seen death as orften as I 'ave, sir, you gets to feel as that things is all arranged for you, and you can't die afore your time." His voice became reminiscent as he accepted my offer of a cigarette, which he proceeded to light at the tail-lamp, despite the glaring notices all over the Garage that smoking was prohibited. "Just 'ave a look at this, sir," he went on, pulling up his sleeve as he spoke, and displaying a long ghastly scar from elbow to wrist. "I got that there from a Zulu way back in '88. Our regimint was stationed in Africa at the time, and we 'ad been called out to settle some little rising among the natives. Dooring a bit of a scrimmage, one of the niggers got me in a corner, and would 'ave give me my cup de grass, as you might say, but I turned 'is spear orf with this arm, while I knocked 'im down with the other fist, 'aving lorst me rifle."

"Been in the Army, then?" I asked.

"Twenty-five year I served," he replied, "and torking about Africa,—'eres a little mermenter, as you might say, of the Boer war." He kicked off his right boot and pulled up the leg of his trouser. "You see that there groove in me shin-bone, sir, well, I was in Mafekin' dooring the siege, and Baden-Powell 'imself, 'e sends for me and says as 'ow he wants a man as 'e can trust to reconoyster, as they calls it, sir, and take a look at the persition of the enemy. On course, I jumps at the charnst. I was just getting back again with all the infermation as B.-P. wanted, when a party of Boers surprised me. I 'opped it, I can tell you, sir, but they open fire on me and at larst a bullet catches me on the leg 'ere, breaking it and taking a chunk out of the bone. Naturally, I went down like a log, but the night being dark the Boers must 'ave thought I'd got away, or else they thought they'd killed me. It was lucky, because I'd 'ave been 'ung as a spy in a minute if they'd caught me. I just managed to crawl a mile to our outposts afore I fainted."

"You certainly have had some close shaves," I said, "that must have been a near thing."

"I don't want to boast," he went on, "but I 'ad a nearer go than that when we was in India, up in one of them 'ill stations. You've 'eard of Thugs, sir, ain't you? Reglar fiends they is. I was going the rounds with one of the orficers as was inspecting the sentries, when all of a suddint we was attacked by a gang of the black devils. They 'ad a rope round the sergeant's neck afore you could say Jack Robinson, as you might say, and I ony 'ad time to fire orf my rifle afore one of 'em fetches me a cosh on me 'ead as stove my skull in, which you can see for yourself, sir, if you'll run your finger over 'ere." He took his greasy cap off as he spoke, and not wishing to hurt the old soldier's feelings, I gingerly compiled with his request. "A bit of an 'ole that, sir, ain't it, but I pulled through all right. Anyway I saved the sergeant's life, because our blokes came up at the double when they 'eard my shot, and the blacks fled like lightening. 'Orrible creatures them Thugs."

"Didn't the Government give you any reward or medal?" I asked.

"Lor bless you, no, sir," he replied, "you see, them things is everyday occurrences with us, and we don't take much notice of 'em. I've been drowned too. Leastways, of course, I weren't properly drowned, but I 'ad all the sensations, as you might say. I fell into one of the mountain rivers out there, what was in flood. I remember sinking two or three times, and that's all. Fortunately, some of the orficers was examining a bridge down stream, what was getting shaky, and they spotted me as I came down. As it was, it took them an hour to pump all the water out of me."

"No wonder you don't mind the risk of being run down by a car," I said.

"Well, I can't say as 'ow that's 'appened to me yet, but I was knocked down by a stampede of our troop-'osses, and me chest carries the marks to this day. Anyway, you can understand, sir, that it makes one feel as 'ow, when you're born, a time is fixed for you to die, and it don't make any odds what you do. If you are going to die, die you will, 'owever careful you are. And if you ain't going to die, you can't 'elp being saved."

"One of these days," I said, "you will scratch your hand with a pin, and die of blood-poisoning. It's always the way."

"It's funny you should mention blood poisoning," this remarkable man answered, "because I 'ad that too, through drinking bad water in China. Doctor gave up all 'ope, 'e did, but I pulled through all right; my time not 'aving come. Well, sir, I mustn't keep you 'ere all night, listening to an old soldier's tales; you'll be wanting to get round to the hotel."

"I am proud to have met you," I said. "I am afraid we stay-at-homes don't realise how you chaps daily risk your lives to keep the Empire going. Here's something to drink my health with."

"Much obliged, sir, I'm sure," he said, as he started to sweep up the floor.

At that moment the foreman came up. "Anything else you require, sir?" he asked.

"No, thanks," I replied, "I shall be here early in the morning. By the way, that is an interesting old fellow you have got here." I indicated the cleaner who was now retreating through a side door. "He seems to have seen a bit of the world."

"Bless you, sir," the foreman said, "why, so far as I know, and I've known him thirty years, he ain't ever been outside this parish. He's not a bad sort of a chap, but an awful liar. I don't think he's ever been quite right in his head since he went to sleep in Farmer Jenkins' cornfield and got mixed up with one of them reaping and binding machines."

A FEW WORDS FROM NATAL.

Apropos the article in our last issue on the position in South Africa, one of our readers, writing from Natal, says:

> We Britishers have just off-loaded F. R. Moor, our late member, and recently Premier of this Colony, putting in his place an Englishman. Moor was Botha's pal, and was included in Botha's cabinet. The election was fought on racial lines. Racialism is more pronounced to-day than it was yesterday, but it is not as acute as it will be to-morrow. The Dutchman is top dog, but the underneath dog happens to be a bulldog like the one on your cover, made in England. So there is bound to be trouble. Your Business Government is an excellent idea, which must commend itself to every colonial, with all the opportunities they have had of seeing the crass ignorance of the hereunto British Ministries.

What is Your Number?

See page iii. of Cover.

TO LOVERS OF OLD STYLE PRINTS

Messrs. Lawrence & Jellicoe Ltd. beg to announce

that they have just published, by arrangement with Messrs. John Walker & Sons, Limited, a Series of Eight of the famous Sporting Prints drawn for Messrs. Walker by the late

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TO LOVERS OF BRITISH SPORT

HUMAN DOCUMENTS.—CXV.

A MAN WITH A BLIND WIFE PLEADS FOR WORK.

We direct attention to the case of George Bellingham and his wife, now blind, at present living at 16, Kenton Street, Russell Square. Bellingham, who is a clerk, went to Canada in 1905 with his wife. On arrival there he went up country logging, and his wife obtained work in a laundry. They got along fairly well until about 18 months ago, when the wife's eyesight began to give way. It continued to get worse, until the local doctors told her they could do nothing more for her, and advised her to come home and seek the assistance of the London hospitals. This she decided to do, with the approval of her husband, and as she was well known and respected in the place where she was living, some ladies got up a subscription which paid for her passage home. Arriving here, she went to the hospitals, and was told that she was blind, and that nothing they could do would restore her sight. She had a little money left, and by hoarding it carefully contrived to get along until she could communicate with her husband. On hearing from her, he felt it to be his duty to come home and see if he could find the means of supporting her in her distressed and helpless position. Accordingly, he got a job as fourth cook on a dining car from Vancouver to Montreal, and from Montreal he travelled by the Cattle Boat *Manxman*, working his passage. He arrived in London at the end of July, and found his wife in a starving condition and himself with only a few dollars in his possession. From the moment of landing he has been trying to get work, without success. The little money he brought with him is now exhausted, and he has no means of getting the food necessary to health, much less being able to provide for the treatment his wife requires in her present condition. We have inquired into the antecedents of the man. We have seen references as to character, and we are certain that he is speaking the truth when he says he has done his very best to get work—any sort of work, he does not care what, so long as it is honest. Can any of our readers give him a job that will help him over his present trouble?

We have received, and duly remitted, the following to the subjects of the "Human Documents" named:—

CVII.—"Anglo-Canadian," 4s.; Anonymous, £5.
CIX.—M. G. D., 2s. 6d.
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A BULL IN A—NEWSAGENT'S—SHOP.

The *Newhaven Chronicle* is our authority for the following story:—"A large bull, which was being driven along Bridge Street, on Tuesday, caused much excitement, for on espying a poster advertising *Mrs. Bull* outside the *Chronicle* office, it entered the shop, with the intention, no doubt, of visiting his spouse. The drovers, in their plight, belaboured the animal, a very injudicious proceeding, but, happily, it was got away withou any damage being done."

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GARDENERS, BEWARE!

By Horace Eckert.

I see that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries—and, while I think of it, I have never been able to understand this mixing of interests. It seems to me that the connection between agriculture and fishing as regards their government must be remote. After hours of thought, I have just seen that fish is used for manure and that worms are used for bait, but I can hardly imagine the Government would combine the management of these affairs on that account. There must be some other reason that I haven't arrived at yet. All this, however, by the way, and I apologise for the interruption.

I see that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a notice reminding potato growers of a penalty of £10 for not lodging the necessary information in the proper quarter, should their potatoes be suffering from wart disease, black scab, cauliflower disease, fungus, etc. Now this must come as a great shock to thousands of amateur gardeners who, like myself, had no idea of the pains and penalties into which their innocent recreation might be leading them. Take my own case—surely a typical one—for example.

In the 60 by 100 patch of builders' waste that backs upon my residence, I cultivated the usual dock-leaf and dandelion, when my wife suggested that I might make the garden useful as well as ornamental and grow something to eat. So I planted some cabbages, lettuces, onions and potatoes. It is with the last-named only that we are concerned, but I might mention, in passing, that I have had the same luck with all of them.

I may as well confess at once that I know very little about gardening, and I hope the Agriculturies will recommend me to mercy on account of this innocence, should they decide to take proceedings against me. It isn't reasonable to suppose that a man who has lived in a flat in town nearly all his life has made a study of the pathology of the potato. In fact, till now I didn't know it had any.

However, knowing even as little as I do, as soon as I dug my potatoes up, I saw that all was not well with them. I suppose I ought to have called in the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, or a veterinary surgeon, but I pride myself I did the next best thing, I put the poor things out of their misery at once—in the dusthole. This, I think, is a great point in my favour, as the potatoes were not in any way used as human food. They did not look inviting enough for me, though the worms and maggots of which they were full appeared to find nothing wrong with them.

If the Agriculturies want to see the spuds, I shall have to ask the dustman to try to find a sample. If he cannot—as is extremely likely—I don't know what I shall do, as I am afraid I shall find it difficult to let the Board know what was the matter with them. I had an idea myself that they were suffering from foot-and-mouth disease—this being the only sort of rural ailment I have ever heard about—but a friend told me it looked more like measles. I expect, however, he was joking.

I did not previously know—or I had not previously given it a thought, anyhow—that vegetables were subject to the ills that flesh is heir to, but I call to mind now that "all flesh is grass," so expect their human ailments come in under that heading. What with cauliflower disease, hay fever, nettle rash, etc., even vegetation has its troubles. It seems to me it ought to be vaccinated, or something. Anyhow, with Board of Agriculture penalties hanging over my head, I shall insist upon having medical certificates with any flora entering my garden.

The Week's "Chestnut."—At the suggestion of many readers, we have decided to offer a weekly prize of 10s. 6d. for the best "Chestnut" sent in; our decision to be absolutely final. It does not matter how old the story is, provided it is good. It must not, however, exceed one hundred words in length, and must not be *too* "chestnutty." Nor must it be "elaborated" too much. For instance, when a teacher is telling somebody that a child, being asked "Who signed Magna Charta?" replied: "Please, sir, *I* didn't," don't go on to add—"'I expect he did, the young scound.el,' said the friend." Remember that brevity is the soul of wit.

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SEE PAGE III. OF COVER.

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One of our readers, a retired officer, applied for the position. His experience, and what we discovered by our subsequent investigations, should be of interest.

The "A. L." of 12, Army and Navy Mansions, named in the advertisement, is a person of the name of Ashley Larkins, and no doubt he got hundreds of replies to his advertisement. He is the author—we take his own statement for it—of what is described by his publisher, "A. L. Hants," as "a great book with a great purpose." Ashley Larkins and "A. L. Hants," we may mention in passing, are one and the same person, and the book is mere piffle. Knowing that it could not possibly sell on its merits, the following is the cunning mode he has devised to secure purchasers: Those persons replying to his advertisement are supplied with a couple of leaflets, on which are printed what are alleged to be two independent reviews of "'England's Government of her Dependencies Compared,' by W. Ashley Larkins, Esquire, Chancellor of English Law, Bar Final in Middle Temple." Then, in a covering letter, the applicant for the post is asked to purchase the book for 5s., and the appointment is conditional upon a "suitable review" of it, and a deposit of £50.

The communication in our possession being addressed from 11, Cathedral Mansions, we thought it advisable to make a call there. On arrival, we ascertained that Larkins had "left," and that a broker had taken his furniture in respect of rent owing. We next called at 12, Army and Navy Mansions, and gave a polite knock. It was a glass panelled door, with one of the small panes knocked out, and behind this pane the "great" author was interviewed. "What do you want?" enquired the Chancellor of English Law, and our representative started: "JOHN BULL would like to know—" when the door was immediately opened, and he was invited in. "Ashley Larkins, Esquire," then said, "I will not answer any questions, and it is a great impertinence on the part of JOHN BULL to interfere in any matter concerning either me or my business; now get out." Our man "got out," and through the little broken pane asked if the post as Manager was still vacant, but received no reply.

We advise our readers to give *Ashley Larkins* a berth—a wide one. If any of them have been foolish enough to deposit cash with him, they should communicate with us.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A LINGERING COMPLAINT.

(*The Persian Government requested the immediate withdrawal of the bluejackets who were landed at Lingah, but the British Minister replied that the force would be withdrawn as soon as the state of order admitted of it.*)

"No longer in Lingah are Jack Tars required,"
Quoth the Persian, his wrath growing stronger;
Said the Briton, "With your kind consent, or without,
They will Lingah a little while longer."

PEACE AT NO PRICE.

(*The authorship of the conciliatory letters, signed "Pacificus," in the "Times," is attributed to Mr. Oliver, a drygoods merchant of St. Paul's Churchyard.*)

The fiercer Tories hate Home Rule all Round;
They cry, obstreperous like Simon Bolivar,
"Hang the dry goods of this pacific cuss—
We'll give the *Times* a Roland for its Oliver!"

RICARDO.

Have you read the further scathing exposure of the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital in this week's

"MRS. BULL"?

COUNTERFEIT CONVERSATIONS.

BY "RETLAW."

I.—MRS. BULL.

I had the misfortune to tread on the tail of the cat, as I advanced towards the fire, in response to Mrs. Bull's cordial invitation, and, in my hurry to relieve poor Tom's caudal appendage of my unwelcome weight, inadvertently kicked the ball of wool into the hearth.

"Dear me!" cried Mrs. Bull, smiling brightly, "how careless you are, to be sure. *Do* sit down, my dear man, before you do any serious damage."

I felt that my disastrous entry merited a severer rebuke; and endeavoured to express my gratitude for Mrs. Bull's kindly forbearance.

"You are very different from some ladies of my acquaintance," I said. "To have stumbled into their presence in this fashion, would have called down upon my head a torrent of polite, but cutting sarcasm."

"It is part of my philosophy never to disturb myself over trifles," replied Mrs. Bull.

"Me-ow!" cried Tom, pausing a moment in the self-administration of first aid.

"I am convinced," continued Mrs. Bull, stooping to stroke his glossy fur, "that three parts of the sum of human wretchedness arises from foolish worry about trivial things. Women are the greatest sinners in this respect, for the reason that the average, stay-at-home wife or mother has no opportunity to develop a proper sense of proportion. To do that, she must be brought into contact with the big things of life, either by personal experience or through the medium of truthful and broad-minded books and papers. How can a woman who knows anything of the awful tragedies that dog some lives, make a fuss about a broken cup or spoiled dinner?"

"I am with you so far as the broken cup is concerned," I replied; "but when you speak of a spoiled dinner, you seem to me to be bordering on the tragic."

"That is how a man *would* talk," retorted Mrs. Bull. "But, although I must say you men attach far too much importance to your food, I am willing to confess that a home presided over by a woman who knows how to cook, is less likely to be visited by domestic storms than one controlled by an undomesticated woman. A cold shoulder of mutton has led to the Divorce Court before now."

"Speaking of sheep," I interposed, "can you tell me when women are going to free themselves from the tyranny of fashion?"

"When men return to sanity in the matter of fancy socks," retorted Mrs. Bull.

"I grant you some of us may sin as regards hose, but we have not yet succumbed to any sartorial atrocity that can compare with your hobble skirts," I returned.

"I am no champion of the hobble skirt," replied Mrs. Bull, "and I think you men are chiefly to blame for its present vogue."

"What?" I cried.

"Yes, indeed. You should form an Anti-Hobble Association, pledging yourselves never to be seen in company with a hobble skirt. The result would be the quickest change of fashion on record."

"It is a good idea. I will canvass my friends. Now, tell me, in strict confidence," I said, insinuatingly, "*how do they put them on?* Do they step into them and pull them up, or put them over their heads and pull them down?"

"I could not tell you, I'm sure," was Mrs. Bull's reply. "You should ask the lady I saw you with in the Burlington Arcade the other day."

"The—er; oh, ah—yes," I stammered, slightly confused. "By the way, how is your circulation?"

"Feel my pulse," retorted Mrs. Bull, extending her white and rounded wrist.

"About three-quarters of a million a week," I reported, reluctantly releasing my hold.

"That will do—for the present," said Mrs. Bull, with a smile of satisfaction. "Now, hand me my wool, and take yourself off, like a good man, and I will get on with my knitting."

"Ah," thought I, as I took my departure, "some poor creature shivering to-night will be warmer when that loving task is done."

[*For explanation of this interview, see "Mrs. Bull," published* EVERY TUESDAY.]

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WHITE SLAVERY.

SLAVE CONDITIONS RAMPANT IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

By Lop Ear.

Since Chinese slavery was summarily dismissed as a "terminological inexactitude," after doing duty as an election cry, any fresh rumours concerning it are apt to arouse suspicion. I, therefore, give the following statements about Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements with a certain amount of reserve. They are probably exaggerated, but are certainly founded upon fact and deserve further investigation.

Missionary Accomplices.

Everybody knows that coolies are required for the rubber estates of Malasia, and even those who benefited most handsomely from the recent rubber boom will admit that their favourite commodity has an evil name. The horrors of the Congo are a by-word with everybody except missionaries, who deliberately turn a Nelson eye. Now we are told that a regular slave trade exists under the British flag at Hong Kong, and that it is commonly called by the Chinese "Chu Chai," or the pig trade. Contractors go there and openly buy labour in the market, either "contract emigrants" who have to be repatriated in three years, or, far more dangerous, "assisted emigrants," who may never be repatriated at all. Nominally, of course, all the emigrants enter into agreements with their eyes open, but it is stated that contracts are neither explained nor translated to the so-called assisted emigrants. These poor wretches, who are worth five or six pounds a head to the contractors, soon learn the kind of fate which is in store for them, and many have attempted to jump into the sea rather than face a living death.

Coolie Cattle.

There they are herded in compounds with high barbed wire, driven to and from their work like cattle, and kept under the perpetual supervision of guards who are armed to the teeth. As in the Congo State, the missionaries keep silence about them, and if you venture to whisper anything about slavery your attention will be drawn triumphantly to the fact that they are salaried servants working for a princely wage of 1½d. a day. If you suggest that such free men ought to be allowed to gratify their yearning for home, you will be told that this is impossible because they have run into debt and must not be allowed to evade their obligations.

Indian Indentures.

Now I admit quite frankly that the state of these slaves may have been exaggerated, though not to any very great extent. In the case of Indian indentured labourers, however, I can speak with more confidence, for I am fortified by the evidence which was given to Lord Sanderson's Committee. It appears that a regular system of recruiting has been going on for some years among our Indian fellow-subjects, chiefly owing to the apathy of the Indian Government and the corruption of the Indian police. An estate manager testifies that coolies have been attracted by all sorts of fairy tales. The recruiters tell them that they may look forward to an ideal existence, lying on their backs all day, or only bestirring themselves to collect gold and cocoanuts. The recruiter who tells most lies usually obtains most coolies.

The Crime of Illness.

Of course, it is argued that nothing at all like slavery exists. Slavery, according to philosophers and lexicographers, means a complete surrender of personal liberty, an absence of wages and an employer's unrestricted power over the person of his slaves. If so, we shall do well to revise our definitions. Wages are certainly paid. In some of our Colonies they amount to as much as a shilling a day, and in Trinidad only 30 per cent. earn less than sixpence a day. But, as for their enjoyment of personal liberty, it scarcely exists even on paper. Heavy tasks are imposed, and it is a criminal offence to fail in carrying them out. Illness, always assumed to be malingering, idleness, insolence, and other trumpery offences, always mean that a man is handcuffed and led off to the police-station. In fact, severe punishment is awarded as a matter of course for offences which are inevitable. It is true that a magistrate pointed out to the committee that coolies have better food and less work in prison than outside, but, oddly enough, they do not seem to appreciate the boon. Indeed, some of them have been known to grumble at the procedure in the Criminal Courts.

The Protector of the Poor.

Perhaps the most monstrous irony is provided by the existence of a British official, who is known as the Protector of Immigrants. That is the kindly, haphazard, sanctimonious system of British colonial administration all over. We have the very best intentions. When we detect the least possibility of abuses we rack our brains and appoint committees of investigation and worry everybody to devise safeguards. Having been persuaded to tolerate indentured labour, and being very anxious that there should be no whisper of slavery, we appoint someone whose whole duty it is to act as the champion of a defenceless class of people. Even murderers have Counsel to defend them, and, as a rule, he does his best for his client without fear or preconceived prejudice. How confident, then, the public may be that an Englishman, specially appointed to look after the coolies, will always do his duty, particularly when, like Commander W. H. Coombs, he is an individual who has been an officer and is, therefore, to be regarded as a gentleman. Now Commander Coombs, Protector of Immigrants in Trinidad, possesses at least the merit of frankness and may be convicted out of his own mouth. Some of his predecessors had done their duty and had been subjected to persecution by the planters until at last they were driven into resignation. Commander Coombs, therefore, realised that, if he was to keep his lucrative job, he must obey the diplomatic injunction of Talleyrand, "Above all, no zeal." But at last he seems to have gone to the opposite extreme and displayed undue zeal on behalf of the natural enemies of the people he was supposed to protect.

All Complaints Mendacious or Frivolous.

He told Lord Sanderson's Committee that he always informed the managers and estate owners before he came on a visit of inspection, and that he never had the coolies called up before him lest the work of the estates should be disturbed. The procedure was for the planters to lay before him such complaints as they were ready to have investigated. Then he sent for the complainants and proceeded to bully them. Here are his own words: "I take down their complaints and I tell them plainly that I do not believe them, but I will enquire into the matter." That is his idea of acting as their Protector. That is how he admits that he performed the duties for which he received a high salary. It is as though Counsel for the prisoner came into Court and said, "My lord, I have told my client that I do not believe a word of his story, but that the jury will have an opportunity of enquiring into it." In some cases, however, he admitted the truth of a complaint, but deprecated it as frivolous, whereupon his practice was to give the manager a certificate to that effect so that a prosecution might be initiated—in other words, that the complainant might immediately be handcuffed and sent to hard labour after a mockery of a trial. This being his plan of compaign, it is not surprising to find him able to boast that the complaints grew less and less every year until at last there were scarcely any. To quote Tacitus, he made a solitude and called it peace.

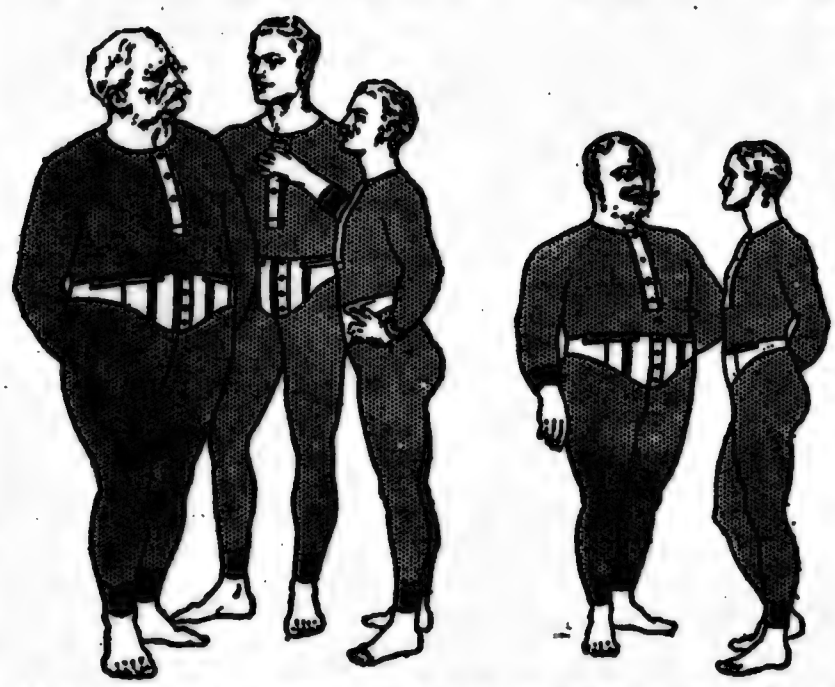
Sauce for the Gander.

On the other hand, when the complainants were managers or planters, he took a very different tone. Again he had the coolies up and addressed them in loud, hectoring tones, accusing them of breaking their contracts and telling them he meant to stand no nonsense. No question here, you will notice, of telling the planters that their complaints are frivolous and that they will be prosecuted or handcuffed for wasting his valuable time.

Indentured Brothels.

A subsidiary question which I am now investigating is that of indentured women, but feelings of delicacy have hitherto inspired the Indian Government with considerable reticence. They have, however, published a regulation that no coolie ships may leave the Indian ports unless one-third of the indentured persons are women. The recruiting agents find great difficulty in complying with this order, particularly as it is abundantly clear that the female victims are not required exclusively for work on the plantations. Fraud and even force are used to lure Indian women away from their husbands and families, and they are transported to populate something very like public harems in the slave compounds of distant islands. I intend to return to this unsavoury topic, and will content myself meanwhile with the observation that this diabolical state of things will not be tolerated by the national conscience if all the facts can be made public.

Have you yet sent or called



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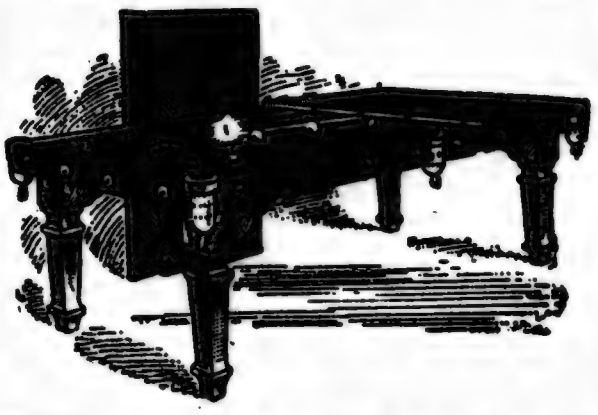

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OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS, AND TELEGRAMS.

To the Justices of the Langbaurgh East Petty Sessional Division.

GENTLEMEN,—You will long be remembered for your sublime cheek. You exercise your brief and arbitrary authority by virtue of a commission from the Crown, but for which you would have remained obscure nobodies, wallowing among your ploughed fields and pigsties. You are supposed to administer justice in the King's name. His Majesty has now been pleased to exercise his prerogative of mercy and pardon some unfortunate man whom you, in your fury, had sentenced to fourteen days' for vagrancy—in other words for the terrible sin of poverty. It might have been supposed that a glimmer of reason, or a vestige of common-sense, would have induced you to accept this rebuke and submit calmly to superior authority. But you actually permitted yourselves to issue a bombastic protest, in which you talked about the Commission of the Peace being degraded and justice being no longer secure from favour. You actually accused your Sovereign, through his Minister, of "an unusual exercise and misuse of prerogative." You arrogantly demanded that there should be no further interference with your arbitrary tyranny. Now all this is perilously near treason, and you will do well to thank your stars that you have been let off with a severe censure. Your judicial vagrancy is a far more serious offence than that of the poor fellow whom you tormented because he had nowhere to lay his head.

JOHN BULL.

To Major Philip Maud, R.E., Chief Officer of Parks, County Council, London.

GALLANT WARRIOR,—The L.C.C. have appointed you Chief Officer of Parks, after going through the old, old farce of inviting their own employees to send in applications for the post. The present Council dawned on London with a great flourish of trumpets, promising us an object lesson in Municipal Reform. But they have not reformed the method of giving lucrative jobs at the ratepayers' expense to people who do not understand and, do not pretend to understand, the duties. If there had been no backstair influence at work, you, a gallant major, would have had as little chance of appointment as Chief Officer of Parks as the Feeder of the Ducks would have had of being gazetted to the command of the Channel Squadron. If the Council had wanted somebody to take charge of a municipal drill shed, your appointment would have been appropriate, perhaps—but a Chief Officer of Parks! What recommendation is it that while at Aldershot you had charge of the canteen, that you have previously "been called upon to carry out work of which you have possessed no previous experience," that you have an intimate knowledge of the Galapagos Islands, have reviewed their strategic situation, and that you hold a record for plate-laying? Now if you had known something about the flora of Timbuctoo or the drainage system of ancient Jericho, you might have been worth all the money the London ratepayers will have to pay you. As it is, I do hope you will not interfere with the head gardener when he is planting his ranunculuses and anemones; he probably knows the right way up much better than you do. But the ratepayers have one comfort, my dear major, such as it is. You were kind enough to say in your speech of thanks that you would "do your best to acquire a knowledge of those duties of which you have no knowledge." This shows you have a willing heart, and I can see all the practical horticulturists of the L.C.C. parks who have been rejected to make way for you, rushing forward to teach you how to do the work. I, therefore, offer you my heartiest congratulations. By the way, when are you applying for an increase of salary?

JOHN BULL.

To Mr. Stephen Paget.

You and your friends seem to have a wonderful gift for discovering really rich mares'-nests. I have already shown up the nonsense about goats and Malta fever. Now I find that you have been proclaiming the extinction of a disease called nagana, which used to kill off about two-thirds of the population of Uganda, and attributing this result to inoculation experiments. But it turns out that the cure is really due to the clearing of swamps and the consequent extinction of tsetse flies. Try again.

JOHN BULL.

To George Lambert, Esq., M.P., Civil Lord of Admiralty, Whitehall.

DEAR GEORGE,—A racy speech on the whole—that of yours at Wareham the other night; but I really cannot see much in your joke that, if the rich men of England go out crying for *Dreadnoughts*, "instead of having for supper the Welsh rarebit of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, we shall be confronted with the red lobster of Socialism." I know fellows who hate Welsh rarebit as the devil, and love red lobster as a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, while I can conceive of other people crying out on them both as utterly indigestible. Fact is, my dear George, metaphor wants watching. You see, either the rarebit or the red lobster might easily keep a man awake all night—and we want our Navy to be such that we may sleep soundly.

JOHN BULL.

To the Right Honourable L. V. Harcourt.

DEAR LULU,—So reticence and modesty are at last to have their reward. Everyone who knows you likes you and admires your brilliancy, perhaps all the more because you have never thrust it forward or aroused any jealousy. The man who never does anything has few opportunities of making mistakes, and you have accordingly established a reputation for soundness and safety by merely sitting tight and looking dignified. I daresay you will be able to do this quite nicely at the Colonial Office, which no longer occupies the forefront of the political battle, as it did under the fiery control of Joe and Winston. We have had too many figureheads already and must have someone with real flesh and blood. But what are you going to do with Seely? He is too strong a man to occupy a subordinate position to you in the Commons, and so long as he remains at his present post you will be severely handicapped. Get him promoted.

JOHN BULL.

To Colonel Seeley, Colonial Office.

DEAR JACK,—Disraeli used to say that the ideal position for a young man was to be an Under-Secretary in the Commons with his Chief in the Lords. So I suppose you will be as much annoyed as anybody by the appointment of "Lulu" to the Colonies—as, indeed, you have a right to be. Or is it true that we are to have two Colonial Secretaries—one for the Self-Governing and one for the Crown Colonies? In any case, you are the one conspicuous success of Asquith's new appointments, and if anything in the way of plums is knocking about, you ought to be in it. The idea of two Privy Councillors, in the same House, representing the same Department, is grotesque.

JOHN BULL.

D'Eyncourt, Police Magistrate, Clerkenwell.

Notice you have sent hungry man who stole two "penny pies" because he wanted to be locked up, to twenty-one days' imprisonment. Wish I had power give you twenty-one days for doing it.

BULL.

Speaker, Parliament, United South Africa.

Congratulations on auspicious opening first Parliament United South Africa. Splendid future before you—provided you *are* united.

BULL.

Emperor William, Potsdam, Germany.

Am told you and Czar exchanged kisses on meeting at Potsdam. Beautiful thing affection, ain't it?

BULL.

"Mrs. Bull," Everywhere.

Hearty felicitations on your wonderful success. You not only deserve it—you command it.

BULL.

Miss Ethel Le Neve.

Can't you, and won't you, use your power, whilst there is yet time, to induce Crippen tell us all?

BULL.

Prime Minister, London.

Good luck next week. Afraid in for bad time. Followers tired of waiting—and all at sea.

BULL.

Lord Mayor, Mansion House.

A happy year of Office, and long live the Corporation.

BULL.

WINDOW-DRESSING AT WESTMINSTER.

(Several London firms have recently been charged with "causing an obstruction" by displaying too attractive shop windows.)

JOHN BULL: "That's a display that will 'create an obstruction,' I'll be bound."

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

With gold flowing to the Bank of England from the Cape and Brazil, the future of the money market seems to be reasonably assured, especially as the Egyptian demand for the precious metal has come to an end. The Stock markets are bracing up, even Consols recovering to 79⅞, and the renewed demand for India stock and London and County stocks were also features. Foreign Rails, especially South American and Mexican, have been in demand, while in Home Rails a rise is being kept back by labour troubles. The Yankee market is well supported, also Canadian Pacifics, and amongst other Canadian stocks a rise in Canada Cements is noticeable. Rhodesian Mines are rising, West Africans are bracing up, Coppers are strong, and in West Australian Mines considerable dealings have taken place in the new Bullfinch shares, while Rubber and Oil shares are also rallying. There is a distinctly better tone and more business, with new prospectus coming out galore.

Home Railway Preferences for Investment.

Last week I gave a table of the yield of Home Railway Ordinary and Deferred Stocks, and I have now compiled a yield table of Home Railway Prefs., as there have been quite a number of enquiries for these. It will be seen from the following table that the yield is excellent and almost up to the Ordinary Stock, but naturally there are greater possibilities in the Ordinary of obtaining a higher yield on an increase in dividends, while the Preference interest is fixed. For that reason, also, the rise in capital value of the Ordinary stocks would assume larger proportions in case of an increase in the dividends, while the Home Railway Preference Stocks could not possibly rise to the same extent, although the fact that the Ordinary stock was getting higher dividends, would also benefit them as far as the price is concerned :—

	Dividend p.c.	Highest, 1909-10.	Lowest, 1909-10.	Present price.	Yield p.c. per ann. £ s. d.
Barry Pref.	4	94½	86½	88	4 11 0
Caledonian Pref.	3	69	60	62½	4 16 0
Cent. London Pref.	4	87	82	86	4 13 0
Glas. and S.W. Pref.	2½	60½	55	58	4 6 2
G. Northern Pref.	4	97½	89	92	4 7 0
L. & S. West. Pref.	4½	98½	92½	96	4 8 6
L. Bton. & S. C. Pref.	6½	135	127	133	4 14 0
Midland Pref.	2½	64½	61	63	3 19 3
N. Brit. Pref.	3	70½	62½	65½	4 12 0
N. Cornwall Pref.	4	94	90	88	4 11 0
Rhymney Pref.	4	107	94½	94½	4 5 0
Sth. Eastern Pref.	6	119	96	118	5 1 9

In the meantime, it is interesting to note that traffics continue to increase, and for the week ended October 30th, the receipts of fifty-one railways of the United Kingdom amounted to £2,138,950, an increase of £39,119. The aggregate receipts for the past seventeen weeks of the current half-year on the fifty-one railways amount to £40,466,635, or £1,084,627 increase. In view of the excellent Board of Trade returns, there is not the slightest doubt that traffics will continue to show handsome improvements. I think that both Dover Prefs. and Brighton Prefs. are tempting. The former yield 5⅛ per cent., and have been as high as 154 during recent years, while Brighton Prefs. yield nearly 4⅛ per cent. Against these yields, that of London and South Western 4 per cent. Preferred Stock at 4 3-16 per cent., is comparatively moderate. If Chatham First Prefs. get 4¼ per cent., as is probable, the yield would run up to 5¼ per cent.

Great Central Preferences and their Prospects.

Special attention should be directed to the Great Central Railway. Since the extension of the line to London, it has made important strides, and the limit of its expansion is by no means yet in sight. It has, moreover, derived all the anticipated benefits from the working agreement with the Great Northern and Great Eastern Companies, and the economies arising therefrom are expected to continue for some time to come. On the other hand, the approaching opening of the Immingham Docks will mean a still further expansion of traffic. Nevertheless, quotations of the various stocks are actually lower than when the new line was in its infancy. This is illustrated by the following little table of quotations :—

	1907.	Lowest 1909.	Highest 1910.	Present Prices.
1889 Preference	98⅛	62	83	83
1891 Preference		43	69	66
1894 Preference	74½	35⅛	56	50

The fall in quotations has been altogether overdone, considering how the position has improved. For the first half of the current year, the full rate of dividend was paid on the 1881 preference, while the sum carried forward to the current period was £12,000 more. The outlook for the second half-year is even more encouraging. The published traffic increase to date is £50,000, and there is thus every prospect of the dividends for 1910 being paid in full on the Preferences down to the 1891 issue—so that next year the 1904 preference should, barring acidents, also be in a dividend-earning position. The preferred and deferred ordinaries are, of course, quite a "long shot," but they compare very favourably with other home railway stocks of the same class, and, as a lock-up, are hard to beat, in view of the potentialities of the Great Central Railway.

A Rally in Rubber and Rubber Shares—That American Demand!—Rubber Explorations to the Front.

None the less welcome because it has been slow in coming, an improving tendency has developed during the past week in the rubber share market, under the influence of the encouraging rubber auction results and anticipations of American buyers coming into the market again this week, after the New York State election. A feature is the demand for Kuala Lumpurs on the encouraging directors' report, while Anglo-Dutch is expected to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. shortly. Among the leading Malayan shares Linggis have strengthened and Vallambrosas finished buyers. Highlands left off with a gain, and Anglo-Malays received more attention than during the earlier days. Fine hard Para has now advanced to 6s. 1d., and as the whole of the Plantation rubber offered in last week's auctions has been sold, the deliveries should be very considerable. Plantation rubber is now also advancing, and it looks almost as if the demand for American, which has been kept back so long, were about to become insistent, as the trade there are short of rubber. In these circumstances, a further rise in prices of Para and Plantation is probable, and with them, of course, the shares should rise—they are already advancing at the following prices for representative concerns :—Linggi 45s., Vallambrosa 39s. 6d., Highlands 5¼, Anglo-Malay 24s. 3d., Kuala Lumpur 8⅛, Bukit Rajah 15⅛, Golden Hope 5, Inch Kenneth 13⅛, London Asiatics 12s. 9d., Selangor 3. One of the cheapest shares is still David Young Rubber Estates, which are a good purchase up to 2s. 9d. It will be remembered that the Rubber Exploration Company has a large interest in these, and I learn that a very powerful group has now obtained a deal in these shares, in which a good rise is likely. The present quotation of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4⅛d. is still very moderate. The market for Plantation shares, by the way, is being strongly supported by excellent output figures for October.

Is the Oil War Over?—Revival in the Share Market—Maikops Looking Up.

Rumours are ripe of negotiations for ending the Oil war, and, as the saying is, there is no smoke without fire; the sharp rise in *Shell Transports* to 85s. 3d. points that way, as does a recovery in the price of refined oils. The new fountain on one of the *Maikop Spies* plots has caused other Maikop Companies with plots in that neighbourhood to improve, while both *Maikop Spies* and *Spies Petroleum* are on the upgrade. I repeat that the following Maikop shares seem to me the most promising, and they are certainly remarkably cheap :—*Black Sea Oilfields Prefs.* at 1 1-16, *Maikop Premier* at ⅞, *Maikop Valley Prefs.* at ⅛ dis., and *London-Maikop Corporation* at par. The Egyptian group has been firm, especially *Eastern Petroleum* at 1⅞, from which there is some good news. *Franklin Oil* shares are a firm market at ⅞ bid, this Company's production being steadily increasing as more wells are being opened. *General Oil and Finance* at "par" are also worth picking up, in view of their important interests in Maikop and elsewhere.

Who Sold Kaffir Shares?—Rhodesians Firming Up—The Copper Position—Utah Binghams Revive—Westralian Gambling.

The selling of *Kaffir* shares, which has puzzled the market, appears to have come to an end. It was not so much London or Paris—it is now shown to have been Berlin, where the banks have cut down facilities owing to apprehensions of tight money towards the end of the year. There has also been a great deal of "Bear" selling, or rather operators gave for the "put" and the option dealers, as is their wont, sold half the stock. There was some nervousness about the *Goldfields* dividend, and the shutting down of the *Cloverfield* was used to depress the market, but that property was always looked upon with doubt by the initiated. On the other hand, there should be a good October output, and next month some £4,000,000 of dividends will be announced. I advise my readers to stick tight to their shares. The "Bears" will be caught in the end. *Rhodesians* are rallying, and *Rhodesia X* have stood the ordeal of the sales by shareholders who got their allotments very well. *Shamva*

Mines, after a further shake-out, are rallying, but these ought not to be pushed up so fast, as I have already mentioned. *Lonely Reefs*, that rich mine—to which I have been drawing special attention—have advanced to 3 3-16 and should go higher.

The Hay Mine is doing remarkably well, and should improve upon the present market price of 1 11-16. I wonder what truth there is in the rumour that the *Tanganyika* is floating a diamond company to work the Congo deposits. The Bullish reports concerning *Tanks* have a knack of fizzling out. *Copper and Copper Mines* are well supported from New York and Boston, with Amalgamated Coppers at 73, and if stocks in the States are reduced further, a fresh improvement is probable, but it is still somewhat risky to buy the high-priced shares. Now there is a better chance with a low-priced share like *Utah Bingham* at about 4s. 9d. These I expect to see considerably higher during the next two or three months. News may come to hand any day of an important strike in the property, and then people will rush to buy them. There is a change in control, which has passed into strong hands, and the property is now under very capable management. *Nigerian Tin* shares are in the slough of despond. There has been some wild gambling in *Bullfinch Proprietary*, the new rich mine in the *Yilgarn Goldfield*, and professionals have hoisted the price to 2½ per £1 share. There is, of course, no doubt about the property containing a deal of highly auriferous ore, but the question is whether it will prove permanent. Now promoters are on the warpath with several more speculative West Australian flotations.

THE PROMISE OF JUNGLES—TEMPORARILY AFFECTED BY SURROUNDING MARKETS.

There is not the slightest doubt that the improvement in *West African Mines*, although temporarily arrested by the Bear raid on Kaffirs, will make further progress. The present is undoubtedly the time to buy these. In the circumstances, I give herewith a comparative table of present and former values :—

	Share.	Highest, 1909-1910.	Lowest,	Price, Oct. 12, 1910.	Price, Nov. 7, 1910.
Abbontiakoon	10/-	16/6	7/9	8/-	10/-
Abosso	—	3 3-16	1½	2	2
Ashanti Goldfields	4/-	2½	11/-	1½	2
Bibiani	—	19/-	6/-	7/-	9/-
Broomassie	10/-	14/-	5/3	7/6	8/6
Champion Gold Reefs	5/-	3 13-16	1½	2	2
Effuenta	5/-	10/-	2/9	3/-	4/6
Fanti Consolidated	10/-	28/6	12/6	17/-	19/0
Fanti Mines	5/-	12/-	4/6	5/-	6/-
Fanti Synd.	5/-	—	—	1½	1½
Gold Coast Amalgamated ..	—	5½	1 15-16	2½	3
Gold Coast Explorers ..	1/-	—	—	2/6	3/-
Himan Concessions	—	32/6	6/6	1 1-16	1 3-16
New Gold Props.	—	7/3	6d.	2/9	3/9
North Tarkwa Synd. ..	5/-	9/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
Offin River	—	20/3	4/-	7/6	9/-
Prestea Block "A" ..	—	38/-	15/-	32/-	34/-
Prestea Mines	7/8	11/6	2/6	7/-	8/3
Taquah Exp...	—	3 15-16	1 15-16	2	2½
Wassau	—	17/9	6/-	6/6	7/6
Wassau West	—	18/9	5/-	5/6	7/-

Gold Coast Amalgamated and *Fanti Consols* are, as I have stated, the special pets of the *Consolidated Goldfields*. Prestea Mines are remarkably promising and are already improving, and Prestea Block "A" should go ahead, as the Mine is about to resume working on a large scale. Very much undervalued also are Gold Coast Explorers and North Tarkwa, the quotations of which will be found in the above table. It is common talk on the Gold Coast that both these Companies have secured through their energetic management some of the best Banket and other properties there, and this has been done on a capitalisation of only £20,000 and £30,000 respectively.

With reference to the remark which I made on the London Dublin Gold Coast Syndicate, I find from the report of last week's meeting that the Company has got some promising gold mining and rubber properties, so that it is likely to become more prominent in the near future. The capital is small, only £10,000.

CHILLAGOE—THE ETHERIDGE RAILWAY.

Chillagoe shares have been a firmer market at 7s. to 7s. 3d., and I understand that a very powerful firm have taken hold of the shares and that we are on the eve of an important rise. I suppose that my confrères will discover *Chillagoes* when the price is up at 10s. I should, however, mention the exception, for in a recent issue of my new contemporary, the *Evening Times*, a somewhat exhaustive article appeared, from which I extract the following concerning the Etheridge Railway, which is to be purchased by the Queensland Government in February, 1921 :—

> For the year to March 31 last, the line earned £17,700, although not then completed, and 28½ years' purchase of this amount would be about £505,000, which is more than the cost of the railway, so that even on this basis there would be a profit to the Company But it is not unreasonable to hope that in the years ending 1921, the railway will earn at least £40,000 per annum, which would raise the price to £1,140,000. The cost of the line has been about £440,000, so that the sum of £700,000 would be divided equally between the Government and the Company, and the total amount to be paid to the latter would be £790,000. After paying off the £200,000 debentures on the railway, there would be a balance of £590,000 available for the ordinary shareholders or over 10s. per share.

A nice little windfall which may indeed be increased by larger earnings of the line. And this is in addition to the growing profits earned by the *Chillagoe Company* from its business and mines.

MRS. BULL'S BROKER.

Congratulations to "Uncle Silas" on the correctness of his advice, and to all who have secured some of *Mrs. Bull's* Readers' Half-crown Shares!

NEW ISSUES.

Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines, Ltd.—This Company offers for subscription, through the Julian Hawthorne Company, of 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., 500,000 shares of $1 (4s.) at par. The company has a capital of $15,000,000 in shares of 4s. each, and was formed on December 9, 1909, to acquire and work extensive iron ore properties along the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and silver properties in South Lorraine township, all situated in the Province of Ontario, Canada. The President of the Company is Mr. James B. Hanna, of New York. The prospectus states that the mining of iron ore commenced on July 12, and contains full particulars, expert reports, etc.

Canadian Mills and Timber, Ltd.—This is an issue of 500,000 shares at 4s. per share in a company incorporated under the Limited Liabilities Company's Act of the Province of British Columbia. The authorised capital is $1,000,000—£200,000—divided into one million shares. The company was formed to acquire extensive timber rights, under licences issued by the Government of the Province of British Columbia, comprising an area of 49 square miles, situate in Rupert District, on Vancouver Island.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

(1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, JOHN BULL, *2, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.*

(2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.

(3) Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.

(4) In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.

(5) If inquirers wish it, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.

(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.

BREWERY STOCKS.—CASCAR.—Although these Brewery stocks are so low, I cannot advise their purchase under present conditions.

OIL SHARES.—E. F. D.—No option but to hold, pending a general improvement in the oil share market. At present there is little or no market.

AMERICAN CONCERN.—G. E. M.—I cannot trace it in either the English or American books of reference, and cannot, therefore, give you any information. The shares may be dealable in Toronto or Montreal, where you should make your inquiry. The documents are returned.

OIL MINES.—NOVICE.—The oil shares had better be kept for the present; they have only gone down in sympathy with the rest of the market. The Mexicans are highly speculative, even for a mining share, but they might come right again.

CHARING CROSS BANK.—S. T.—I advise you and all other depositors to place yourselves in the hands of the Depositors' Protection Committee, which has just been formed, and the address of which is 2, Gresham Buildings, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.—NORTHERN.—The *Financier* regularly publishes the whole of the Stock Exchange official List, and that will give you just the information which you seek.

THREE SHARES.—CURIOUS.—(1) Not until the production commences on a commercial scale. (2) Nothing is known here regarding it, and I do not advise a purchase. (3) Randfontein Centrals at 2 11-16 should just suit you.

CONSOLS.—A. H. AGAMEMNON.—It looks as if they had touched bottom, for the present at any rate, although I am still of opinion that, as compared with other securities of the same standing, they are not worth the money. On any further improvement, the advisability of selling might be considered.

RINK SHARES.—J. A. T.—What is the good of throwing good money after bad? If you enter into such proceedings, you will make yourself liable for an unknown amount of law costs, and will not get anything back from the promoter, who, as you say, is a bankrupt. Cut your loss, and in future seek competent advice before making such investments. I do not know anything, favourable or otherwise, about the obscure paper mentioned and its entourage.

FOREIGN RAILS.—NOVICE.—The reasons are obvious. Both stocks were quoted ex-dividend the next day (which was Stock Exchange payday)—viz., Central Argentine, 3½; United of Havana, 4.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.—EMPIRE.—As the bond issues of both companies stand about fifteen points below par, it is obvious that they cannot be regarded as more than second, or even third-rate investments. This does not, of course, mean that they are unpromising.

INDUSTRIALS.—FAST.—Neither is really safe, but for choice take No. 3. I do not like the outside concern mentioned.

BANK INVESTMENT.—NOTTS (Kent).—A prosperous country bank, but you would find it more advantageous to invest the money in some giltedged security. For instance, you can now get 3½ per cent. per annum by putting it into the new Irish Land 3 per cent. Stock, at present obtainable at 4 discount.

HOME RAILS.—KIRTON.—Put your £200 into Great Central 1881 Five per cent. Preference and Brighton Six per cent Preferred Ordinary Stocks.

£100 FOR INVESTMENT.—NEOPHYTE.—Your list is a satisfactory one, except that Canadian Pacifics are now at a very high level. As regards the speculative group, C, the first is a promising proposition, while the latter is already a producer.

RHODESIANS.—W. M. S.—Both these concerns have had a very chequered career, and their movements depend entirely upon a lively Rhodesian market. Hold for the present, and when you see a profit, take it.

OUTSIDE CONCERN.—BUTCHER.—If you put any money in this concern, you deserve to lose it. You would do far better to invest in sound securities—Home Rails, for instance—through a member of the Stock Exchange.

VAN FYN DEEP.—ANXIOUS.—Yes, it would be advisable to retain them, as they should go better along with the rest of the Kaffir market. The property is developing satisfactorily, but it is a question of patience in waiting for tangible results.

SOCIETY INVESTMENT.—B. R. L.—These shares cannot be called "safe." That desideratum is only obtainable in high-class securities, such as British and Colonial Government Stocks, Railway Debenture Issues and the like. Always remember that high rates of yield are not compatible with safety.

BREWERY HOLDING.—FARMER.—(1) Not that I am aware. (2) Yes, on any improvement.

SAVINGS.—J. D. E.—The reply above to "Notts (Kent)" exactly fits your case. Western Australian and Newfoundland 3½ per cent. Bonds, too, are worthy of attention.

FAR EASTERN.—BETA.—The Far Eastern Rand is proving so variable in quality that it is impossible to tell how the mines will turn out ultimately. The property in question is one of the best in the district, but has yet to enter the dividend-paying stage, and until then no distinct improvement is anticipated. However, it should be worth while holding the shares now.

DRY-GOOD SHARES.—ALPHA.—The movements in the shares are a faithful reflex of the Company's prosperity or otherwise. It is, however, on the upgrade again, and I do not think there is any prospect of a call being made, although such a contingency has always to be kept in view. You might be able to insure against this at Lloyds.

BANK INVESTMENTS.—RAVENSTONE.—All five concerns are good of their kind, but for choice I would select the Egyptain banks, Nos. 2 and 3.

CANADIAN PACIFICS.—W. J.—The firm are quite correct, and the profit due to you is as stated by them. The money paid for the option is not returnable. Put the £200 in question in the P.O. Savings Bank.

GREAT CENTRALS. OILS.—MARGATE.—The Great Central 1879 Five per cent. Preference Stock should suit you. As regards Oils, the best opportunities are offering in the Maikop group—such as Maikop Premiers, Black Sea Oilfields, etc.

DIAMOND SHARES.—S. H. C.—I do not think it worth while throwing more good money after bad by joining the reconstruction of this already much-reconstructed concern.

VARIOUS HOLDINGS.—NORYNO.—(1) Yes. (2) You probably would not get even this price if you sold now. (3) High enough, considering the speculative nature of the business. Hold Nos. 4 to 6 for a recovery along with other Kaffirs and Rhodesians.

HOUSE PURCHASE FROM ASSOCIATION.—J. R. R.—The Association is, as far as I know, quite sound, and has considerably assets, but it is spoilt by the Bond system, which seems to be very disappointing.

BANKS AND BANKING.—BANK.—I cannot say that I like the idea of this new Bank. Concerns like this one, with a small capital of £60,000, have not much chance of success, and it is impossible to tell yet how it will be managed. Dublin, moreover, is not a very promising centre. QUITE SAFE.—You must not really make me answerable for the safety of your deposits. This is a small bank, doing well as far as I know, and for moderate amounts it should be all right. LLUB.—(1) The London City and Midland Bank is a high-class Joint Stock Bank and one of the largest. The shares should be quite safe and worth holding. (2) I should consider shares in the Anglo-Adriatic Syndicate (which is said to have acquired the Casino at Corfu) as highly-speculative, and I should not advise the investment. ANXIOUS (Fulham).—It is impossible to tell whether such small Savings Banks are safe. If you are at all nervous, you had better transfer the money to the Post Office.

SHIPPING INVESTMENT.—CARNOUSTIC.—The shipping trade is altering, and sailing vessels are being sold by English owners who cannot make them pay any more, the buyers being Norwegians, Swedish, etc., people who can apparently do so. Sell if you can.

PREMIUM BONDS.—FOREIGN WAYS.—You are rather awkwardly placed through the failure of the International Securities Syndicate, but I have no doubt that the Bonds are genuine enough. I send you the name of a respectable firm of Foreign Bankers in London, who make a speciality of these Bonds, and who can act for you, both in buying or selling, or in getting you the information you require about drawings, etc. The Syndicate was closed by the Court, not for dealing in Premium Bonds, but in Foreign Lottery tickets. G. G.—(1) The prize drawings are generally conducted fairly in the case of the better class. (2) The yield in interest is very small, and you are dependent chiefly on the prize drawings. As regards the various bonds mentioned by you, I cannot advise you, but I send you the name of a reliable firm of Foreign Bankers in London, who make a speciality of them.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—A. L.—This is an outside broker's establishment, respectably conducted, but I do not like the idea of their obtaining a full list of your holdings, and subsequently exchanging the stocks for some of their own. You should deal with a member of the Stock Exchange. J. D.—Brokers in the provinces do not generally come under my notice, but there are plenty of respectable Birmingham brokers, members of the local Stock Exchange. As this is a question of "profit-sharing deals," the person in question is evidently an outsider, and you should keep your money in your pocket. MORTEIL.—(1) The best plan is to consign these alluring circulars of outside brokers to the waste-paper basket. (2) In these option deals, no doubt the people are running against you. This shows you how much chance you would have of making money. (3) I hear no complaints about this company, but it is, of course, sheer gambling at a disadvantage on your part. HORTUL.—All these various concerns, and especially those located in the West End, are tarred with the same brush. You will soon lose your money in such risky speculation. J. G. (Glasgow).—These are outside brokers, and the very fact that they are offering profit-sharing deals and promise dividends at the rate of 212½ per cent., characterises them as bucket-shopkeepers. Don't send them the £5, as in all probability you would never see it again. CORNISK.—The firm mentioned by you are outside brokers, quite unknown, and obviously not in touch with the City, as they are located in the West End. Have nothing to do with them. What you require has been forwarded. DELTA.—This is a bucket-shop of the worst kind. They are flooding the country with their absurd circulars, making the most stupendous promises, which, of course, will not be kept, as these persons are not philanthropists. You should deal through a member of the Stock Exchange. What you require has been forwarded.

HAIR RESTORER.—G. W.—The competition amongst hair restorers is very great, and I am afraid I cannot find you promoters to take the idea. It is too small a matter. It is far easier in the City to find someone to float a company with £50,000 capital.

MEX-AMERICANS, ETC.—(1. A. 4.) Sheffield.—I do not like Mex-Americans. (2) Not to my knowledge. (3) What you require has been forwarded. (4) Yes, provincial brokers mostly have to send their orders to the London Stock Exchange.

VAAL RIVER GOLDFIELDS.—W. G.—The reference was made before I was connected with JOHN BULL. I certainly do not advise you to make any further purchase, and you should "wait and see." There might possibly be some developments.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.—M.E.—Yes, it is usual, and prescribed by law, that the liquidator should send notice of the meeting to the various creditors.

TELEPHONES, ETC.—H. E.—(1 and 2) The amount of the purchase price and the terms have not yet been settled, but probably the stockholders will be offered an exchange of securities. (3) High enough. (4) Home Railways Preference and Preferred Ordinary stocks are most suitable, such as Midland, Great Central, Brighton, and South Eastern. (5) Crown Mines or East Rand Props.

OBSCURE INDUSTRIAL.—CURIOUS.—No market, and no information available. I doubt whether you could even get a bid for the shares.

£300 TO INVEST.—NEMO.—The bank is quite sound, but under the circumstances you had better invest only in fully-paid stocks, such as Great Central 1879 Preference, Brighton Preferred, and Great Northern Preferred.

CANADIAN PACIFICS.—CONTANGO.—The firm mentioned are outsiders of a very dubious type. I do not think you will ever get any money back, and if you sued them they would doubtless plead the Gaming Act.

SOUTH ATLANTIC TRADING.—A. G. C.—The concern does not appear in the usual books of reference, and no information is to be got anywhere about it. I am afraid you will never see your money back again.

CENTRAL LONDON PREFERRED.—DOUBTFUL.—Yes, this stock should answer your purpose. As regards the outside firm referred to, you have answered your own question.

WATER SHARES.—M. H. A.—There is no market for them, and their disposal would be a matter for negotiation. Why not ask the Secretary of the company if he can find you a purchaser.

WESTRALIANS, OILS, ETC.—ANXIOUS.—Sell the Westralian shares on a favourable opportunity. As regards the various rubber and oil shares, it should be worth while holding for an improvement, now that both sections are shaping better. The Insurance Company in question is not liked here.

CONSOLS.—C. L. (Ilford).—Barring monetary and political accidents, the course of Consols is more likely to be upward than downward for the present. For reasons, however, which I have often explained, Consols are surpassed from the dividend point of view by many other securities of equal status. The charge for buying or selling Consols is 2s. 6d. per cent., with a minimum charge of 5s.

RUBBERS.—NOVICE (Durham).—(1) R. G. Shaw and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. (2) Fairly so. M. E.—If you have a good profit on these rubber shares, you should take it. J. P. R.—David Youngs are certainly preferable to the others. P. M. (Assam).—Put the £60 into the following shares:—Anglo-Malay, United Sumatra, David Youngs, and Garings.

OIL SHARES.—YORKY.—I do not care much for these oil shares, and prefer leading Maikop descriptions, such as Anglo-Maikops, London and Maikop, Black Seas, Maikop Premier, and Maikop Spies. NOVICE (Grantown).—The brokers certainly cannot take advantage of what was an obvious error on your part in signing the document in question. They can be hauled before the Stock Exchange Committee for it, and you should insist upon them putting the matter right to your satisfaction. Failing this, you should communicate with the Secretary of the Stock Exchange. A. B.—Having held Nigeria Bitumen so long, I can hardly advise you to sell now, especially as the G.C. Government has put up another subsidy to the company.

RUBBERS AND OILS.—WAR.—Both shares have only given way in sympathy with the general trend of these markets, and not because of any change in their prospects. I cannot advise you to sell after the big fall. If things generally shape more favourably, these shares will doubtless also brace up again.

VENDORS' SYNDICATE.—W. E. B.—(1) The concern is quite unknown, and it is no doubt only a speculative concern. I advise you to have nothing to with it. If you want a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, I shall be pleased to send you the name.

ARGENTINE CENTRAL.—ENQUIRER (South Norwood).—Argentine Central Ordinary are an excellent investment. They are improving now, the quotation being 106 to 107. What you require has been forwarded.

LANDAULETTE.—WARWICK AVENUE.—As you have received £100 in cash, and have accepted the shares in question, I do not think that you have any further claim, and I dare say that these shares will in due time become marketable.

INVESTMENT WORLD.—GUY (Kent).—I have sent to Malvern House, Finsbury Circus, and hear there that the "Investment World" has left, and they could not give me any address. You would have to send a detective after these people, and I am afraid it would be throwing good money after bad.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN BANK.—J. B. (Rugby).—These details have not yet been settled, but you are quite correct in supposing that the backing of the concern is very strong. As soon as any further information is available, I will not fail to publish the same.

GILT-EDGED INVESTMENTS.—G. H.—The best plan would be to transfer the £200 deposited into gilt-edged investments, amongst which Local Loans is the best yielding. You can then put your savings again into the Savings Bank.

CURRENT ACCOUNT.—ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.—Under the circumstances, you might put the money either into the P.O. Savings Bank, or into gilt-edged securities. Amongst the latter, the new Irish Land 3 per cent. stock, at present obtainable at over 3 points discount upon the issue price of 92½, is very attractive.

INSURANCE REPLIES.

Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 67, Long Acre, W.C.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL FIRE.—A. B. C. (Chadwell Heath).—The general of the company is as you describe. As to whether it would be wise to join it, we should prefer some better established institution.

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—SYDNEY (Bristol).—If the District Agent has libelled you, you have your remedy. But this is only to be found in a Court of Law.

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.—G. A. R. (Stoke Newington).—We are not able to induce this Society to offer better terms than those put before you, and we should advise you to hesitate long before resorting to litigation, which might easily make matters worse for you.

RAMPART INSURANCE COMPANY.—DOUBTFUL (Hull).—We agree that a capital of £10,000 is somewhat small for the very large objects contemplated by this Company. We are not satisfied that you would be well advised in insuring in it.

HAINES AND SONS.—J. H. L. (Brighton).—We know nothing about this Watford firm. If you wish to insure against sickness and accident, you should go to a company of standing.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.—E. W. (Blaenywwnf).—The company is financially strong and may be relied upon to carry out its engagements, but before joining it you should make yourself acquainted with what you are committing yourself to.

LAW INTEGRITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—BERRY (Port).—The answer is in the affirmative.

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.—A. B. C. (Sunderland).—Yes, certainly. There is no reason why you should not do business with them.

TWO INSURANCES.—C. H. (Derby).—We need hardly remind you that the fact that premiums are less in one company than another is not in itself conclusive. Of the two companies you name, we should prefer the second.

TRANSFER OF SECURITIES.—NOTALE (Luton).—Assuming that your father holds them in the way described, there is no reason why they should not be transferred to you, that is assuming there is no express veto on the transfer.

ABSTAINERS AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—SAVINGS (Bradford).—We think you had better continue the payments.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1910.

A CANADIAN INVESTMENT.

OFFER OF 500,000 SHARES OF $1 (4s.) EACH OF THE

Hawthorne Silver & Iron Mines,

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

General Offices: 334, Fifth Avenue, New York City. London Offices: 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Properties—Province of Ontario, Canada.

SHARE CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - $15,000,000 (£3,000,000).

Divided into 15,000,000 Ordinary Shares of $1 (4s.) each. There are no Preference Shares and no Debentures.
The purchaser of Shares is not subject to any call beyond the purchase price or to any other liability whatever.

500,000 Shares are now offered for Subscription at par (4/-)

to provide additional working capital for the Company, payable as follows:—

1/- per Share on application. 1/- per Share on Allotment. 1/- per Share on December 1st, 1910. 1/- per Share on December 29th, 1910.

The above Shares have been contracted for and are offered by the Julian Hawthorne Company, a Company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

DIRECTORS.

R. CARR-HARRIS, E.M., C.E., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
A. CLAUDE McDONELL, Member Dominion Parliament, Toronto, Canada.
W. R. SMYTH, K.C., Toronto, Canada.
JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Vice-President, 334, Fifth Avenue, New York City.
ALBERT FREEMAN, 334, Fifth Avenue, New York City.
DR. WM. J. MORTON, 19, E. Twenty-Eight Street, New York City.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Banker, President Providence Banking Co., Providence, Rhode Island.
C. S. SEAY, Banker, Richmond, Va.
WARREN N. AKERS, Wilmington, Delaware.
COL. JOHN T. COLLINS, Union League Club, New York City.
JAMES B. HANNA, President, 334, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ADVISORY BOARD (IN ENGLAND).

WM. NEALE, Chairman Metallic Seamless Tube Co., Cox Street, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham.
ARTHUR W. WELLS, St. Olaves, Mulgrave Road, Sutton, Surrey.
WM. H. GODFREY DEACON, R.D., R.N.R., Chief Superintendent, Board of Trade, London.
GEORGE B. CROOK, Solicitor, 68a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
PHILIP GURDON, 5, Conduit Road, Bedford.
H. W. COUPE, Union Offices, Newhaven.

BANKERS.

Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York.

SOLICITORS.

London: Templer Down and Hogg, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
America: Hon. Josiah Quincy, General Counsel, Boston, Mass.
America: M. P. Van der Voort, Toronto, Canada.

AUDITOR.

T. S. Clark, C.A., Haileybury, Ontario, Canada.

GEOLOGIST.

Robert Bell, I.S.O., M.D., C.M., D.Sc. (McGill and Cantab.), LL.D., F.R.S.

ENGINEERS.

Joseph G. McNulty, E.M., Chief Engineer, Wilbur, Ontario.
R. Carr-Harris, E.M., C.E., Resident Director, Kingston, Ontario.
J. D. Holm, E.M., Assistant Engineer, Wilbur, Ontario.
H. C. Smith, E.M., Assistant Engineer, Sudbury, Ontario.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—New York: John McKinnon.

LONDON SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

Arthur W. Wells, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

The Statements in this Prospectus are taken from and based upon the official Reports published by the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines, Limited.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines, Ltd., was formed December 9th, 1909, primarily to acquire the properties herein described, to carry on the business of mining.

PROPERTIES.—The Iron Ore Properties of the Company are located along a branch of the Canadian Pacific, 68 miles from Kingston, a port on Lake Ontario, the nearest to market of the Iron Ore regions of Canada, and several hundred miles nearer to the principal markets of the United States than the present greatest sources of supply.

EXTENT OF PROPERTIES.

	Acres.	Acres.
Caldwell Purchase (Wilbur Properties)... ...	5,672	
Owned under Miner's License	100	5,772
Other properties controlled	11,032	
Water power owned	433	11,465

The Silver Properties comprise 147 Mining Claims of 5,863 acres in South Lorrain Township; and these properties are owned under the Mining Laws of Ontario, and are not subject to the payment of any royalties.

WATER POWER.—A splendid Water Power, estimated by the Engineer to furnish about 4,000 horse-power, adequate for the operation of all the iron properties by electricity, is owned by the Company, this Water Power being only 6 miles from the Iron Mines.

DEVELOPMENT, PLANTS, AND PRODUCTION.

Dr. Bell reports: "The extent of the Ore bodies will easily make possible the production of 1,000,000 tons per annum."

Chief Engineer McNulty reports: "You have, in my opinion, iron ranges capable of yielding several million tons annually for many years to come."

R. Carr-Harris, referring to the "big bed" of the Wilbur Mine, reports: "The gigantic mass of Ore is workable . . . . for a distance of a mile and a quarter, which renders it easy to extend a succession of hoisting plants in front of this long iron seam; hence the rate of production is not in any way limited to the quantity which could be extracted from only two or three shafts, but . . . . can be accelerated to any extent desired by simply placing additional hoisting machines. . . ."

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF ORE.—The known Dimensions of the "big bed" which is now being worked are given by Dr. Bell in his Report as follows: "2,254 feet in length—50 feet in average thickness—depth of present workings, 350 feet."

Within these known dimensions the quantity of Ore reported by Dr. Bell is 6,300,000 tons, and taking the depth of the bed as equal to its length, which, he reports, may be fairly assumed, he estimates the quantity of Ore contained in this one bed as 38,800,000 tons.

He further reports that two other Ore beds, parallel to the big bed, one of which at least has a known thickness of 50 feet, will, in his opinion disclose an aggregate quantity of Ore as great as that in the big bed.

QUALITY OF ORE.—The general character of the Ore from all parts of the property is of high grade, pure enough for making the highest grade of metal. The average of 10 assays given in Dr. Bell's Report shows 55.98 per cent. Metallic Iron, and the assay of an average sample from 5 car-loads taken from the Wilbur Mine gave 58.52 Metallic Iron; Phosphorus, 0.006; Sulphur, 0.013; Titanium, 0. This is high-grade Bessemer Ore.

SILVER PROPERTIES.—A shaft is being sunk at Treacy Lake on Vein No. 823, where, as stated in the Engineer's Report, assays taken from samples found on the surface showed native Silver content as high as $870 per ton, and where four additional veins were discovered this summer in close proximity to each other.

DIAMOND DRILLING.—Four Diamond Drills are at work proving up the properties.

PLANTS.—The initial Working Plant of a daily capacity of 1,000 tons is located on the Wilbur Iron Properties, at the village of Wilbur, at the mouth of the Main Working Shaft, and consists of hoisting and crushing plant, ore bin, and all necessary machinery and buildings, with offices, boarding-houses, store-houses, and other buildings. Spur tracks of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway run to the plant.

A Second Plant of 1,000 Tons Daily Capacity is in course of preparation at the "Vertical Shaft," some 1,565 feet north of the Main Shaft, and is expected to be completed in January.

ESTIMATE OF WORKING PROFITS.—Taken from the Engineer's Reports. The estimate of profits is based upon a plant of 1,000 tons daily production as a unit, and is here confined to the iron properties alone.

Annual net profit of one plant of 1,000 tons daily production, 300 working days, $793,000 (£160,000).

Two plants, each of 1,000 tons daily production, should therefore yield an annual profit of $1,590,000 (£320,000), equal to more than 10 per cent. on the full Share Capital, or 15 per cent. on the present outstanding Capital.

Each additional plant of 1,000 tons daily production should therefore add to the annual profits an amount equal to 5 per cent. on the entire Capital.

WORKING CAPITAL.—For immediate purposes Capital is required for the installation of the second plant of 1,000 tons per day's additional capacity, for additional construction to and equipment of the already existing Docks at Kingston, and for general purposes of development and proving up the Iron and Silver properties, for all which the proceeds of the present issue will be used.

PRODUCTION.—The mining of Iron Ore commenced on July 12th, and the "stock pile" has been steadily accumulating.

The Docks will be completed and made ready for the shipment of Ore during the winter.

All the Canadian Markets are within easy reach of the Mines.

To Buffalo five million tons of Ore are at present shipped annually from the Mesaba Ranges, more than 1,000 miles away.

A Copy of the Articles of Incorporation may be seen, and Prospectuses, Forms of Application, Reports, Maps, and information generally may be obtained at the Offices of the Julian Hawthorne Company, Rooms 24 to 26, Ground Floor, 16, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; Telephone, 5,212 Central.

16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., November 1st, 1910.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

This form to be filled up and sent entire to the Julian Hawthorne Company, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. All cheques should be crossed to The National Provincial Bank of England, London.

No Subscription for less than 100 Shares will be considered. No. .....

HAWTHORNE SILVER AND IRON MINES, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

CAPITAL .. $15,000,000 (£3,000,000),

Divided into 15,000,000 Shares of $1 each (4s.).

To THE JULIAN HAWTHORNE COMPANY, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

Gentlemen,—I enclose herewith the sum of £....., being the deposit of 1s. per Share payable on application for ..... Shares of $1 each of the

HAWTHORNE SILVER AND IRON MINES, LIMITED,

at the price of 4s. per Share, and I request you to procure to be allotted to me that number of Shares, and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me upon the terms contained in the Full Prospectus, dated November 1st, 1910, and I undertake to pay to you the remaining instalments as provided by the said Prospectus, and authorise you to register me as a holder of the Shares allotted.

Please write distinctly

Name (in full) .....
(Mr. Mrs. or Miss)
Permanent
Address (in full) .....
Profession or Occupation .....
Date .....

All cheques should be made payable to The Julian Hawthorne Company, and crossed to the National Provincial Bank of England.

LAW FOR THE MILLION.

VI.—HUSBAND AND WIFE—SEPARATION.

Unfortunately for the parties concerned and the nation as a whole, a huge number of unsuitable and improvident marriages are contracted. Sometimes very shortly after the marriage the parties find that, owing to difference of temperament or other causes, they are entirely unsuited to one another, and instead of settling down, as they had fondly hoped, to a life of unalloyed happiness, as time goes on they become more and more convinced that the alliance, if continued, will prove a life of absolute misery.

Perhaps there is a greater percentage of unhappy marriages amongst the working classes than the more well-to-do. The reason is not far to seek—in two words—"insufficient money." One or both of them regret they ever contracted the marriage, but the nuptial knot is a tight one, and difficult to undo.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

There are two ways in which a wife may obtain a judicial separation: (1) By an application to a stipendiary magistrate or bench of magistrates; (2) by presenting a petition to the Divorce Court.

The former is the cheaper and most expeditious. By the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895 (which applies only to England and Wales), magistrates have jurisdiction to grant a wife a separation order, under the following circumstances: (*a*) If a husband has been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or (*b*) if he shall have been convicted upon indictment of an assault upon her and sentenced to pay a fine of more than £5 or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or (*c*) if he shall have deserted her, or (*d*) shall have been guilty of persistent cruelty, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance, and shall by such cruelty and neglect have caused her to leave and live separately and apart from him.

The Court may also make an order containing all or any of the following provisions: (*a*) That the wife be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband; (*b*) that the legal custody of any children of the marriage, while under the age of 16 years, be committed to the wife; (*c*) that the husband shall pay to the wife such weekly sum, not exceeding £2, as the Court shall, having regard to the means both of the husband and wife, consider reasonable; (*d*) that provision be made for payment by the wife or the husband, or both of them, of the costs of the Court and such reasonable costs of either of the parties as the Court may think fit.

A wife is not entitled to relief if she has committed an act of adultery, unless the husband has condoned or connived at, or by his wilful neglect conduced to, such act of adultery.

The Court has power, on the application of either party, upon fresh and satisfactory evidence at any time to alter, vary, or discharge any such order, and may upon such application from time to time increase or diminish the amount of any weekly payment ordered to be made, but the same must not in any case exceed the sum of £2.

If any married woman, upon whose application an order shall have been made, shall voluntarily resume cohabitation with her husband, or shall commit an act of adultery, such order shall, upon proof thereof, be discharged.

It will be observed that, however well off a husband may be, the magistrates only have power to order him to pay the wife an allowance not exceeding £2 a week; it is, therefore, often advantageous to the wife to present a petition to the Divorce Court for a judicial separation, as, in the event of the petition being successful, that Court will order the husband to make her an allowance in accordance with his position.

In the Divorce Court, a wife may petition for a judicial separation on either of the following grounds: adultery, cruelty, desertion for two years, or gross immorality. As to cruelty, it need not be continuous or severe, but an isolated act of violence will not be sufficient, providing the husband's conduct has not been bad in other respects. Personal violence is not the only form of cruelty which will entitle a wife to a judicial separation—e.g., if the husband's conduct is such that it causes the wife's health to break down, the Court will grant her relief.

A husband's imprisonment will not constitute desertion.

The fact that a husband who has deserted his wife makes her an allowance, will not prevent her from obtaining a judicial separation.

A husband may also obtain a judicial separation on the ground of adultery, cruelty or desertion. Cruelty by a wife towards her husband implies persistent misconduct, causing injury to health, as well as personal violence, but the violence need not be so serious as that which is deemed cruelty by a husband. If the husband is successful in his petition, he may still be ordered to pay his wife's costs, and provide maintenance if she has no property of her own.

SEPARATION BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

If a husband and wife mutually agree to separate, it is not necessary to resort to the Courts; in such circumstances a deed of separation is usually drawn up, which they both sign; but as it is a matter of such grave importance, it is advisable that they should each employ a separate solicitor, so that they each have the terms of the document and the effect of it explained to them by a competent and independent party.

LEGAL ANSWERS.

(Questions cannot be answered by post.)

A. B. (Birmingham).—It depends on the terms of the deed.

C. D. (Stroud Green).—Sorry, we cannot recommend solicitors

C. G. B. (Tottenham).—We will advise you, if you will let us know the facts.

A. E. L. (Preston).—Better place all the facts before your present employers.

FORECLOSURE BY MORTGAGEE.—ALF (Salop).—The mortgagee can foreclose, but the proceedings take about nine months. Better try and arrange to reduce the mortgage by instalments.

AUSTRALIA AND COLOURED MEN.—NARBE (Southampton).—You would have to pass certain tests, but they are very simple, and in your case there should be no difficulty. You would, however, do well to make sure by explaining your position to the Agent General for the Commonwealth, who will give you authoritative information on the point.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—W. R. C. (Clapham).—You are entitled to half wages during total incapacity—except the first week, for which you are not entitled to anything. If, owing to your injuries, you are prevented from earning the same wages in future, the Company must make up the deficiency. You had better accept the Company's offer.

PURCHASE OF ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.—E. H. (Putney).—You have evidently signed a contract to take the six volumes, and are bound by it; it is an old trick; you should always read a document carefully before signing it.

"JOHN BULL'S" Christmas Presents.

Unique Scheme of Distribution.

The circulation of JOHN BULL is gradually, but very surely, making its way to the record figure of

ONE MILLION COPIES WEEKLY.

We want to accomplish that feat by the end of the present year—or, at the very latest, by the end of May next, when the journal will be five years old

Will you help us? There is no limit to the ways in which you can do so. You may pass your copy on to a friend, when you have read it, with a recommendation to take us regularly in future; you may buy a second, or even a third or fourth copy and send it to some acquaintance who may not at present be amongst our readers; you may leave a copy in the train, or the tram, or the 'bus; you may introduce us to your colleagues in the office, the shop, the factory; you may talk about us at home, in the restaurant, at parties, at meetings; you may quote us in your letters; in fact, you may, if you will, become our constant friend and canvasser. That is, of course, if you like us. If you don't, then you may blackguard us and curse us, up hill and down dale, and warn all your friends against us. That is equally effective.

Now we are not of an ungrateful disposition. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and one good turn deserves another. We must have that Million Circulation. Well, *Christmas is coming*, and ON CHRISTMAS EVE WE WILL DISTRIBUTE

£2,000 Worth of Presents

AMONGST THOSE READERS WHO HAVE HELPED US MOST.

We leave the method entirely to them. All we ask them to do is to send us, from time to time, one of the Coupons which will be found below, acquainting us of what they are doing. We shall then carefully collate and examine the Coupons, and apportion the Presents which will consist of *FIVE POUND NOTES, POSTAL ORDERS, WATCHES, BICYCLES, CIGARS, TURKEYS, TWENTY CASES OF KOPKE "VICTORIA" PORT, AND ALL KINDS OF OTHER USEFUL AND SEASONABLE THINGS.*

To be entitled to participate in the Distribution, all you have to do is to push our sales, *in your own way*, between now and

DECEMBER 20th,

and to send in, *not later than that date*—AND AS often AS YOU LIKE IN THE MEANTIME—in an envelope addressed to "The Editor, JOHN BULL, 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.," and marked in the left hand corner, "Christmas Present Distribution"—*one* of the Coupons printed below. There is no necessity to cut out the subjoined coupon before passing the copy on to a friend, as one coupon sent from time to time will suffice for a general report.

We cannot enter into correspondence with individual readers respecting this scheme, nor can we send parcels of specimen copies for distribution by competitors.

Coupon.—Christmas Present Distribution.

I have assisted to bring the circulation of JOHN BULL up to *One Million Copies* in the following manner:

Here describe what you have done, as shortly as possible.

Name

Address

12/11/10.

"Let everyone *have his own."*

"JOHN BULL"

Gives Away £2,000 to his Readers.

A Matter of National Importance.

Free from and unfettered by the paltry issues of party politics, "JOHN BULL" gives practical help to a good, sound and original plan for the acquisition of Freehold land by the people

With the keen discerning eye for business which characterises "JOHN BULL," he is quick to co-operate with the Great Western Land Company, who are the pioneers of "FREEHOLD FOR THE PEOPLE."

If the people are to rule this land, they must first of all own it. "I will be master in my own house and on my own land," is a patriotic and worthy sentiment.

To carry out this idea is no longer difficult. It has been made easy and pleasant by the combined forces of the Great Western Land Company and "JOHN BULL." The Company provide the land and "John" provides a gift of £2,000.

The Land—what and where it is.

The land is a remarkable piece of Freehold—

"ELTHORNE HEIGHTS,"

situated within 7½ miles of Marble Arch—in other words, the extension of London's West-End, ever increasing in value. Every inch of it is Freehold, which means that once possessed it is yours for ever. No expiring leases, no reverting to the Landlord. Freehold is earthly eternity. It is the beginning and the end of wealth.

You can reach "Elthorne Heights" in 19 minutes from Paddington. To and fro there are over 100 trains daily. The Great Western Land Company cordially invite you to visit the place—this glorious country spot with all the advantages of London. Take train to Hanwell and Elthorne Station. See for yourselves the beauty and wonders of London's Freehold which is destined for the people. Come at the Company's expense—free railway tickets on application. The fullest investigation is courted. The more closely you enquire into the matter the better will the Company be pleased—and *so will you*. You will appreciate what can be done by Master minds, for none but such could have provided Freehold Land so advantageously situated on the remarkable terms as set forth.

How to Acquire Freehold.

There is no need for timidity in contemplating the purchase of Freehold.

We pay all existing taxes until the land is entirely paid for.

We make roads. We put in drains. We curb and channel. No law expenses. Free conveyances.

All you need is to pay £5 down and instalments of £1 per month, immediate possession on payment of the £5. The expenditure is less than that of paying rent, and every penny paid is a contribution towards the acquisition of *your own* land. Could anything be more attractive, more compelling in its appeal to the British people?

But that is not all. To encourage and stimulate thrift in its finest form, "JOHN BULL" has decided to make a free gift of £5 per lot to 400 purchasers of land at "ELTHORNE HEIGHTS." 400 investors will benefit to the extent of £2,000. It is a remarkable and unique opportunity, and one which you cannot afford to let slip. Bear in mind, there is no increase in Price, and "JOHN BULL'S" gift of £2,000, as already stated, is provided to induce people to become their own Freeholders—to have a stake in the country, and to enjoy that glorious feeling of independence which the ownership of land alone can give.

ACT PROMPTLY.

Read the Coupon carefully. Its words are plain and unmistakable. The nature of the gift is clearly explained, the length of time for which it is available is also stated. All you have to do is to make your enquiries without a moment's delay. You can learn full particulars, you may see the place and be thoroughly informed concerning every detail, without a penny of expenditure. We urge you to use your reasoning power, and avail yourselves of the opportunity to secure valuable freehold from the Great Western Land Co. and the gift provided by "JOHN BULL."

For free railway tickets, all particulars and handsome Illustrated Booklet J (sent free), apply:—

GREAT WESTERN LAND COMPANY, LTD.,
34-35, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Telephone: 909 Gerrard. Telegrams: "Subdivide," London.

Our Special Days for entertaining visitors are Saturdays and Sundays, but Elthorne Heights can be seen and enjoyed every day.

Office on Estate always open. Light refreshments provided without extra charge.

London. Nov. 12. 1910

To the
Great Western Land Company
34-35 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND
LONDON W.C. Limited

ONE PENNY

CREDIT bearer the sum of £5 sterling on the Purchase price of each freehold lot purchased at "ELTHORNE HEIGHTS" within two weeks from the above date, and charge the amount to the account of

John Bull Limited

£5 0 0

BE YOUR OWN FREEHOLDER.

"JOHN BULL'S" PRACTICAL SCHEME.

On another page will be found an advertisement relating to Freehold plots of land, for sale at the famous Elthorne Heights—a few miles out west, in the neighbourhood of Ealing. It may be remembered that some months ago our contemporary, the *Daily Chronicle*, actively co-operated with the Great Western Land Company, who controlled the property, and that with its assistance a large number of plots were purchased by its readers. The *Daily Chronicle*, having fully investigated the claims of the property, issued a coupon which, by arrangement with the Land Company, was treated as equivalent to a payment of £5 on account of purchase money. Not to be outdone, we have decided to adopt a similar course, to the extent of 400 plots. In other words, we make ourselves responsible for 400 coupons of £5 each, or, in all, £2,000. Our readers will agree that nothing can be more candid than the terms of the advertisement, which invites proposing purchasers to visit the property at the Land Company's expense. We shall refer to the matter again next week, and in the meantime, we advise any of our readers who are contemplating a freehold investment—and who should not?—to accept the Company's invitation.

THE "JOHN BULL" COAL CLUB.

STRIKING ADVANTAGES TO MEMBERS.

Since the inception of the Club, the London coal merchants have advanced the retail prices 1s. per ton on all qualities of coal except Derby Brights, on which there has been an increase of 2s. Prices per ton now stand as under:—

Principal Merchants' Current Prices.		*"John Bull" Coal Club's Fixed Prices.*	
Best Silkstone ..	25/-	Best Silkstone ..	23/-
Best Derbys ..	25/-	Best Derbys ..	22/-
Best House Nuts ..	23/-	Best House Nuts ..	21/-
Best Kitchen Cobbles ..	22/-	Best Kitchen Cobbles ..	20/-
Best Kitchen Nuts ..	21/-	Best Kitchen Nuts ..	19/-

The principal merchants' prices will be advanced again very shortly, whereas the Coal Club's prices are *absolutely fixed*. The Club is prepared to accept a limited number of new members at an increase of 1s. per ton on fixed prices, such members drawing when and what they like between date of admission and end of June, 1911.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to THE MANAGER, "John Bull" Coal Club, 22 and 23, Walbrook, E.C. (Tel.: Wall, 6542.)

THE ARDING AND HOBBS' FIRE RELIEF FUND.

Our readers will remember that some time ago, and again more recently, we protested against the Committee of the Clapham Junction Fire Relief Fund sending any of the Fund to charitable institutions until it was put beyond doubt that there are no more legitimate claims to be met. We are glad to find that this view of the matter has commended itself to the Committee, who now admit that "when all the cases have been finally settled there may be no balance to be disposed of."

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The General Secretary,
67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Please enrol me as a Member of the
JOHN BULL LEAGUE,
and send me a Membership Badge, for which I enclose P.O. for 6d.

Name .....

Address .....

....

SORE THROATS.

THEIR CURE AND PREVENTION.

"Doctor, is there any danger of Diphtheria?"

That is invariably the first question put to the physician about every case of sore throat, proof of the ever-present fear of that terrible disease, which often kills almost as rapidly as the plague.

"Are you going to give a gargle, doctor?" is the next question.

"Certainly not," says the modern physician; "gargling has long since been relegated to that oblivion which it richly deserves. I am going to prescribe Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, the supreme, reliable remedy for all forms of sore throat, for it contains the most powerful germ-destroyer in the world."

All forms of sore throat are due to germs. Formamint kills them, and by destroying the cause of the disease makes the throat well and strong again.

Formamint not only cures but also prevents sore throats. People subject to any form of throat trouble should suck a Formamint tablet occasionally, and so safeguard themselves against it.

Formamint will also prevent such infectious diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping-cough, and consumption, whose germs enter the body through the mouth and throat.

How certainly Formamint cures and prevents throat disease is vividly shown by a case recently reported in the "General Practitioner." Two children with diphtheria were taken from their home to a hospital, where one died. The mother and another child who had slept in the same room with them got sore throat. They were thus in obvious danger of diphtheria. Formamint was immediately given to them and the other people in the house. The two sufferers got well in three days, and not one person in the whole house got diphtheria.

Scores of similar cases are available for quotation.

A physician writing in the "Practitioner" states:—"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to take Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

Thousands of doctors prescribe it and use it to safeguard themselves against infection when attending such cases.

The Medical Press of the world has unanimously endorsed its merits both as a means of cure and as a preventive against infection to germ diseases.

Formamint should, therefore, be used at the onset of every case of sore throat to cure it rapidly and prevent it leading to the dreaded graver conditions.

Among the distinguished people who use Formamint may be mentioned the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, M.P., the ex-Prime Minister; the Right Hon. the Earl Cawdor; Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart.; Sir Clifford Cory, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee, M.P.; and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton.

To enable its merits to be tested the Proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will send a free sample to all who forward a post-card to-day, mentioning JOHN BULL.

Formamint is sold by all chemists. Price 1s. 11d. per bottle of fifty tablets.

Stimulated by the success of Wulfing's Formamint, many preparations claiming to be as good have been put on the market. This claim is false. Wulfing's Formamint is a new chemical compound, manufactured under Royal Letters Patent, and any attempt to imitate it would render the imitators liable to prosecution. Therefore they have not imitated its composition—only its flavour and its form. To obtain the results mentioned above insist on having Wulfing's Formamint, and nothing but Wulfing's Formamint.

A WONDERFUL PROCESS.

PHOTO-ENLARGEMENTS.

The above illustrates an enlargement from the small inset, and measures 3⅝ inches high by 3 inches wide. But we offer you excellent REAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ENLARGEMENTS from any equally small photo to

18 inches by 14 inches.

PRICE ONLY AS SPECIMENS. 1/3 SEND IN YOUR ORDER EARLY.

(No extra charge for groups.)

By means of a new and powerful process we are able to make a most remarkable offer to readers of this journal. In your home you may have a portrait which you value far above any other. It may be that of a near relative or friend, or of some absent member of the family, or of the family group taken many years ago. No matter, we will make you a real enlargement 18 inches deep by 14 inches wide (nearly life-size in the case of a bust) for the ridiculously low sum of 1s. 3d. Bear in mind that this is a special offer—we are making it in order to advertise our process. We know that you will tell your friends, show them what we have done, and thus enable us to secure orders by recommendation. Please note that it is also

A STRAIGHTFORWARD OFFER.

Money Refunded if We Fail to give Satisfaction

"TRUTH" says of us:—"*They are doing their work in a thoroughly satisfactory style.*"

Mr. CHILD BAYLEY, Editor of the well-known paper "PHOTOGRAPHY AND FOCUS," says of our work:—"*They are good, straightforward photographic enlargements.*"

You cannot for one moment doubt the statements of such well-known authorities as the above. Then why hesitate? Thousands of people have written us to say how satisfied they are with the results obtained. You will do the same. Remember, you are under no obligation to incur any further liability, and, further, that your photo will be returned to you uninjured. Fill in the Coupon, or simply mention this journal and date of issue, together with the photo or photos, and 1s. 3d. for each enlargement required. Send in your order early, and send the best portrait possible (the better the photo the better the enlargement).

To avoid risk of loss, write your NAME AND ADDRESS clearly on the back of EACH PHOTO. State whether a Bust Picture is required, otherwise it will be made like the original.

COUPON FOR "ELECTROPHOT" SPECIMENS.

To the ELECTROPHOT CO., Welsbach House, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

Enclosed I send you ..... photo (s) to be enlarged on the terms of your advertisement in JOHN BULL for November 12th, 1910. Such Enlargement (s) to be delivered to me free of expense within 18 days after the receipt by you of this Coupon, photo(s), and remittance. I also send .....s.....d. in payment for same at 1s. 3d. each.

(Write clearly.) NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

JOHN BULL. .....

Cross Cheques and P.O.'s London County and Westminster Bank, King's Cross Branch.

The writer of this advertisement was sceptical

about the real value of the article whose virtues he was retained to explain to the readers of this paper.

Like most members of the public he had seen the article widely advertised. But like many of them he took some of the statements as "advertising talk"—particularly as he has always had some personal prejudice against proprietary preparations for the curing of human ills.

The Article in Question.

No doubt you who read this have seen the advertisements of the article in question—Hall's Wine—advertised as the Delicious Wine Tonic and Marvellous Restorative. If you *know* the tonic itself there is no need for for you to read further, except to confirm your own opinion of its unquestionable and extraordinary powers. But if you have never had experience with Hall's Wine it will be worth your while to follow the writer's investigations as to what Hall's Wine really *is* and *does*. A point in passing: Any doubt of this wine tonic's *deliciousness* is dispelled by the first sip.

The Writer's Doubts

were with regard to its ability to do all the things claimed for it. For instance, Hall's Wine is credited with these abilities: First, an immediate action on the nerves; second, the power of replenishing the blood supply with rich, red corpuscles; third, the rare quality of being gratefully accepted and retained by the most delicate or irritable digestion—even when no other food, liquid or solid, can be retained; fourth, the equally rare quality of stimulating the action of the heart and vital organs *without any harmful after-effect*; and fifth—or perhaps we had better say "in general"—the ability, because of these combined powers, to eradicate insomnia, anæmia, and neuralgia; to restore the convalescent to complete nervous and physical power more rapidly than any other known tonic; to renew in the middle-aged, and even the aged, the faculties and nervous force of younger years; to soothe the membranes and stop the teasing cough in cases of chronic bronchitis; and to prevent influenza, by keeping the entire system in such perfect "fighting trim" that the Pfeiffer Bacillus (the germ of influenza) tries in vain for a foothold.

This sweeping list of abilities naturally gave rise to some doubts in the writer's mind.

Are they Your Doubts?

Have you doubt as to the ability of any preparation to perform such vitally important work for the health of human beings?

The questions the Writer put to the Doctor according to whose formula Hall's Wine is prepared, were searching and inexhaustible. It would take too long to list them here. Let it suffice that they covered every objection that the writer could raise—and he has perhaps more medical knowledge than the average layman.

The Answers He Received from the Doctor

were as direct to the point as the question. In every instance the physician showed the scientific reason for the ability of Hall's Wine to perform these remarkable feats of restoration and revitalization. To give them in detail would mean a chemical analysis and a discussion of medical properties that would perhaps prove more confusing than enlightening. But this was the gist of the replies: *The peculiar properties of Hall's Wine are such that its action on the nerves is direct and immediate; it positively creates new red corpuscles in the blood; it prevents waste of tissue; it builds up a patient after an illness—particularly after influenza or any wasting disease—by, first, nourishing; second, stimulating the circulation; third, replenishing the blood supply with rich, red corpuscles.*

Still not satisfied, the writer asked for *proof*—and got the most convincing proof possible.

The Positive Proof Given

of the ability of Hall's Wine to accomplish these wonders came in the form of *signed, unsolicited letters from hundreds of the foremost physicians in Great Britain.* These letters date back over a period of more than twenty years. Thousands of testimonials from people who have taken Hall's Wine were shown the writer, too; but most of these were so enthusiastic that one would prefer the calmer, more analytical statements of *these physicians who have proved to their own satisfaction, in cases under their personal observation, that Hall's Wine does all that is claimed for it.*

"Hall's Wine is not a 'cure-all,'" said one of the directors. "It is not meant to be. It is not claimed to be. No claims are made for Hall's Wine which have not been amply testified to by medical opinion." And the letters on file at the offices of the proprietors of Hall's Wine prove this statement's truth.

What all this Means to You—and to your Invalid or Weakly Relative or Friend.

Unless you are in positively perfect health—both physically and *mentally*—you do yourself a wrong if you do not see what Hall's Wine can do for you. *Put it to the test!* The outlay is small—the probable benefits lifelong. The first wineglassful is proof of the power of this time-tried tonic. And when you have proved its benefit in your own case, let the friend who is ill, or convalescent, or maybe just "out-of-sorts," know about Hall's Wine, and what it has done for *you*.

Your wine merchant or licensed grocer or chemist has a bottle waiting for you. Just try it! And don't be put off. *Insist upon the original*: Hall's Wine.

Refuse something "Just as Good." Get the *new, extra-large* size bottle 3s. 6d. Address: 87J.B:, HALL'S WINE, BOW, LONDON.

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

"Behind the Veil."

What on earth is the use of all the rehearsing in the world if actors cannot be made to understand an author's meaning? I am doubtless in the minority, but Cecil Raleigh's play certainly appeals to me, not perhaps from the psychological side, because I don't see much psychology about it, but as a purely religious drama.

Mr. Raleigh has attacked a terrific subject. He has used the stage as a pulpit, in order to drive home to us that no matter how vain we may become by the gifts bestowed on us, the trees, the birds, the songs they sing, the flowers, life, nature, all and everything is the work of God, and it is He, and He alone, who can work miracles.

I do not agree with certain critics who maintain that Cecil Raleigh has written a modern "Faust" with an up-to-date Margaret. Cecil Raleigh's Prince Maurice le Noir is not tempted by his Satanic majesty, he does not sell his soul for the sake of perpetual youth, nor does he seduce an innocent maiden and eventually disappear with "Old Nick" into the jaws of hell. Maurice is a vanity-mad, drug-drunken creature, who believes he is possessed of a supernatural power—he firmly imagines he has only to will a thing to be done for it to happen, he defies the Deity, and brings the wrath of the Almighty down upon him in a crashing peal of thunder.

"Throw off your veil, throw off your veil!" he commands the Reverend Mother of the Convent. "I will restore to you your beauty. Throw off your veil and once more your hair will fall in golden splendour to your feet." And then the younger woman, who has donned her cousin's sacred robes for fun, takes the elder one's place, lets fall the "cap of obedience" and the nun's attire, and stands revealed a lovely maid of nineteen summers, with waving yellow tresses and form divine.

Frightened at what she has done and at the wild delirium into which her thoughtless action has plunged the Prince, she dare not confess the truth, but endeavours, by inviting a rapid lot of chorus girls and loose women to the house, to make him sicken of his infatuation for her. It is useless, though, so she flies for refuge back to the convent. The Prince follows her, only to be confronted with the Mother Superior, transformed once more, so he thinks, into the elderly shape, clad in "holy office" about to ascend the church steps. "Throw off your veil, I have the power to give you back your youth!" he shouts again; and the venerable lady, turning towards him says, "Blasphemer, stay thy tongue; would'st defy thy God?" Then, as she speaks, Margaret Courtenay glides in through the open window, and Maurice, for the first time, sees the two women both together.

In a few simple words Margaret tells Maurice how she has deceived him, and he, ashamed and repentant, kneels with the girl at the feet of the Reverend Mother, who blesses them, and the curtain falls on a most imposing picture, the two bent figures, with bowed heads, and the tall nun in her snow-white robe and veil standing in the half-open doorway of the sanctuary, with right hand uplifted, and the voices of the choir heard singing in the chancel.

If only the characters of Maurice, the Mother Superior, and Margaret Courtenay had been acted with conviction, Cecil Raleigh's play at the Coronet Theatre would, I feel sure, have created an immense impression.

Authors who write strong plays should remember that they want strong acting. It is no use merely *saying* the speeches—the people have to *act* as well as *speak*, or the dramatist's meaning does not carry across the footlights. I have had the opportunity of reading Mr. Raleigh's work, "Behind the Veil." It is a forcible, fine piece of literature, not dashed off like an impromptu joke, but full of earnest thought and religious atmosphere, which should certainly, if convincingly played, make for as much good as did Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross."

Ellaline Terriss.

Daintier, younger, more graceful and sweetly innocent than ever, Ellaline Terriss is again enchanting her audiences at the London Hippodrome, in a condensed version of Seymour Hicks's fairy play, "Bluebell." How Walter Slaughter's melodious music revives memories of the first production at the Vaudeville of this delightfully picturesque children's pantomime ten years ago! By-the-bye, pretty Ella herself does not look a day more than seventeen. It is all very wonderful, and if I did not know Stanley Brett was Hicks's brother, I should bet my last cent that he was Seymour himself, so alike are they. Altogether, Ellaline Terriss and Co. are a most welcome addition to the programme at the gorgeous variety house at the corner of Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square.

A Doctor's Disclosures.

A remarkable series of articles, by an eminent physician, will commence in our next issue—showing how patients are hoodwinked by their medical attendants.

Horlick's Malted Milk Cocoa.

Special Free Sample Offer to Readers.

For Growing Children, Dyspeptics, Brain Workers, Aged People and Invalids.

Upon receipt of letter or postcard, the Manufacturers of Horlick's Malted Milk Cocoa, Victoria Works, Watford, Herts, will be pleased to forward a Sample of this ideal Family Food Beverage, so that all readers of this publication can fully test its merits. Sold by all chemists, grocers and stores in 6d., 9d., and 1/6 tins.

Wanted!

that stained and shabby-looking suit which you have discarded as too old for further wear.

Send it to us to be cleaned in the *Achille Serre* way, and we will remove every spot and stain—smooth out the creases—and return it to you in four days fresh-looking and smart.

It will only cost you 3s. 9d.—a small sum compared with the price of a new suit.

Let us send you a copy of our booklet, "Clothes and the Man," and the address of our nearest branch or agency.

Achille Serre Ltd.

(Nettoyage a Sec).

Hackney Wick, London.

'Phone 1265 East.

Carriage paid one way on orders sent direct.

THE BEST PEN.

JEWEL

5/- 5/-

There is no FOUNTAIN PEN made which for simplicity, reliability and all-round excellence can rival the famous "JEWEL" PEN

In the words of the users, it HAS NO EQUAL

Perfect flow, Duplex feed, Gold Nib, fine, medium, or broad. Post free 5/-; mounted 7/6.

PEN

To be obtained of Stationers, or sole makers.

JEWEL PEN CO., Dept. B, 102, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.

BUCHANAN'S
Scotch Whisky

"BLACK & WHITE."

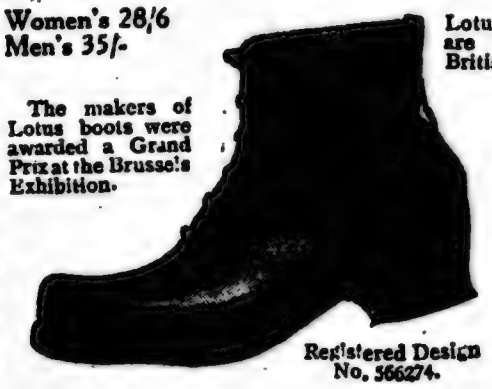
Lotus Ski Boots 1586

Try on Lotus and get comfortably fitted before the season opens. Run no risks in having Ski boots made specially for you—Lotus are supplied from stock. The Lotus agent in your district can get them by return from the factory should he not have them in his shop, and will be pleased to do so.

Women's 28/6
Men's 35/-

Lotus are British

The makers of Lotus boots were awarded a Grand Prix at the Brussels Exhibition.



Registered Design No. 566274.

Write for Catalogue—Address: Lotus, Stafford

"Wetresista"

The Only Rubberless Raincoat, that needs no Guarantee.

Hundreds of "John Bull" readers who have purchased our 3 guinea "Wetresista" for 35/-, write us letters full of praise and satisfaction.

Some are especially pleased with the perfect fit, others say how well it protects them from rain, whilst all agree that it is the finest Raincoat value they have ever obtained.

The "Wetresista" cloth is a woollen-proofed material, without Rubber yet porous, so that it keeps you warm and comfor able, as well as perfectly dry.

The heaviest downpour cannot penetrate it or spoil its shape. *That's* the feature of the "Wetresista."

If you spend 3 or 4 guineas in a West End shop you could not buy a better Raincoat than the "Wetresista," which is now offered to any reader of "John Bull" at the special price of 35/-.

Perfect in Fit, Style and Finish

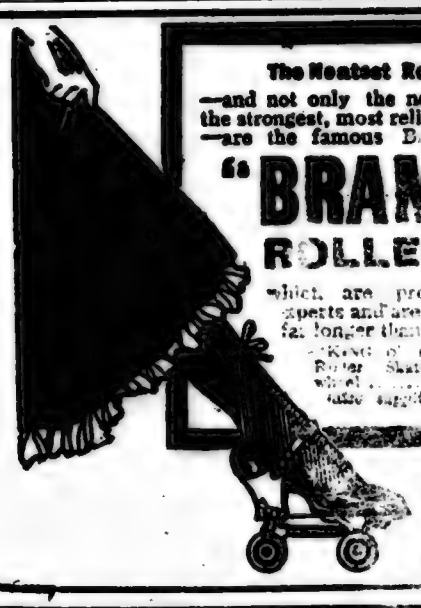
"WETRESISTA" TRADE MARK No 320,421

Send P.O. or Cheque for 35/- and Sample Coat will be forwarded carriage paid to any part of England, and **Money Returned** if not approved. Simply send length of Coat and Colour desired, also chest measurement over vest.

Obtainable only from the SOLE MAKERS.

CONNOCK & LOCKIE,
60, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

Telegrams: "WETRESISTA, London." *Facing Shaftesbury Avenue.* 'Phone: Gerrard, 4606.



The Neatest Roller Skates Made

—and not only the neatest, but the lightest, the strongest, most reliable and easiest running —are the famous B[illegible]-made, ball-bearing

"BRAMPTON" ROLLER SKATES

which are pronounced the best by experts and are used everywhere. Last far longer than ordinary skates.

"King of the Rink" Patent Tubular Roller Skates with steel or boxwood wheels ..... per pair 18/-
Also supplied with aluminium wheels.

FREE—Send postcard to-day FREE for book on "The Art of Roller Skating" to Dept. 168 BROWN BROS. LTD. GT. JAMES STREET E.C. or to the manufacturers, Brampton Bros. Ltd. [illegible]ham.

The Connoisseur

A MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS.

Edited by J. T. HERBERT BAILY.

The Editor will be pleased to forward, post free, to all readers of "JOHN BULL," a Booklet, just issued, containing a chart of China Marks, Silver Hall Marks, Notes for Print Collectors, and Chronological Chart of Furniture Makers, and other useful information . . . . . .

Send a Post-card to

The Editor,

The Connoisseur,

95, TEMPLE CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

and the Booklet will be forwarded at once free of charge.

"I have a vacancy for a first-class man"

Writing Mr. H. W. Stevens, Builder and Decorater, of Stanton Drew, [illegible] proof of my confidence in the instruction given by the International Correspondence Schools, I wish to fill the vacancy with an I.C.S. student. Will you kindly recommend a suitable applicant [illegible]"

[illegible] of letter the I.C.S. Schools are continually receiving from employers who have investigated the I.C.S. system of [illegible] correspondence training appreciate its splendid and unique value.

There is only [illegible] training open to the ambitious man or woman which exactly meets the demand of modern commercial necessity and leads straight to a higher-salaried position. Over 100 courses. Fill up the coupon for full particulars of the course which interests you and further evidence from employers and students.

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INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, LTD., Dept. 208K, International Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Please explain without further obligation on my part, how I may qualify for a higher salary in the position before which I have placed a X, or for the one stated here .....

- Engineer (state which) —Bricklaying
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Over 100 courses in all.

Name .....

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The John Bull League.

BRANCH REPORTS.

Birmingham.—A highly successful meeting was held in Jenkins Street Schools, Small Heath, on Monday, October 31st. The proceedings were opened by selections on the great Concert Pathephone, which were much appreciated. Mr. F. Skett sang "Ailsa Mine" and "An Evening Song" in pleasing style, and the Misses A. and E. Lovett rendered a duet and two songs, which were much enjoyed. Mr. Sidney Albert met with a great reception, and double encores were demanded for his humorous selections. Mr. Bert Forss, in his character studies of "The Artistes we see at the Music Hall," proved immensely popular. Mr. C. L. Kay outlined the Objects of the League in a convincing speech. Mr. Nicholson, with his violin solos, received much applause, and Mr. J. A. Cond again ably presided at the piano.

Sheffield.—A crowded and most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Montgomery Hall, on Thursday last, to open the winter session of the Sheffield Branch. From the time of the doors being opened and the commencement of the proceedings, the great Concert Pathéphone, kindly lent by Messrs. Pathé Freres and Co., and ably operated by their local agent, Mr. Herbert Smith, provided vocal and instrumental items, the extremely natural reproductions of which were much appreciated by the audience, who, on the chair being taken by Dr. R. H. Wilson, at 8 p.m., filled the hall to its utmost capacity. The first item on the programme, a pianoforte solo by Miss Bradley, was very ably rendered, as also was the singing of the League Song, by Mr. E. H. Thomas, whose song, "My Dream," given later, was heartily applauded. Dr. Wilson, having read out congratulatory telegrams from headquarters and the Birmingham Branch, succinctly described the aims and objects of the League, after which he introduced Mr. Ross Clyne to the audience. Receiving a hearty reception on rising, Mr. Ross Clyne delivered a comprehensive and eloquent address on the municipal utility of the League. His startling revelations of the municipal wrong-doings of Manchester, which, he said, exist more or less in most cities, showed the urgent necessity for the formation of strong branches of the League throughout the country. He referred to the power possessed and usurped by political parties and by various sections of the Church, and asked: "Was it not shameful that magistrates should be selected, not by reason of their civic work, their high character, their integrity, and their ability, but simply because they had been hangers-on to the coat tails of some big man belonging to one of the political parties. Was it not a wicked thing that our city councils to a large extent were elected by political parties?" On the resolution being put, the audience showed their entire sympathy with the League, and their unanimous appreciation of Mr. Ross Clyne's address. Following this, Mr. Irving Sand's humorous songs, "What a Face!" and "Father's Troubles," elicited much applause. The pianoforte duet by the Misses Norton delighted the audience, and Mr. Herbert Downing's song, "Summertime," was also well received, Miss Bradley ably accompanying on the piano. A vote of thanks to Mr. Ross Clyne and the artistes concluded a highly successful meeting.

Darlington.—The recently-formed Branch commenced its winter session by a highly successful smoking concert at the George Hotel, Bondgate, on Wednesday, November 2nd, Mr. Wm. Hoskins presiding over a splendid attendance. The Committee had been fortunate enough to secure the services of such popular local artistes as Messrs. J. Malloy, J. F. Manson, J. Wilkie and others too numerous to mention, whose contributions were heartily appreciated. The local Secretary reports a gratifying increase of membership, and informs us that a series of debates during the next few weeks have been arranged.

Walsall.—A meeting is about to be convened of the members in this district for the purpose of inaugurating the Branch, and the Honorary Local Secretary, Mr. F. Levinge, of 40, West Bromwich Street, will be glad to hear from members who are willing to assist him to this end.

Wolverhampton.—The Local Secretary, Mr. H. C. Whitehouse, Old Windmill House, is desirous of getting in touch with members without delay, as no time must be lost in starting an active campaign. He would also be glad to hear from someone in Dudley who would be disposed to accept the position of Honorary Local Secretary for that district.

North-East London.—A Whist Drive has been arranged for Saturday, November 26th, in the Town Hall, Hackney, when the prizes will be distributed by the President. Application for tickets (of which the number is strictly limited), price 2s. 6d. (double) and 1s. 6d. (single), should be made to the Honorary Secretary of the Federation, Mr. H. R. Payne, 174, Rushmore Road, Clapton Park, N.E.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

In response to a demand from a large number of members we have decided to supply a slightly inferior quality of Membership Badges and Ladies' Brooches at the popular price of 6d., post free. They will thus be placed within the reach of all, and we venture to hope that every member will make a point of obtaining a Badge without delay.

(*For application form, see page 768.*)

Canadian Mills and Timber, Limited.

Extract from "The Financial News," Monday, November 7th.

CANADIAN MILLS AND TIMBER—OFFER OF 500,000 FOUR-SHILLING SHARES.

Subscriptions are invited for an issue of 500,000 shares of the Canadian Mills and Timber, Limited, at the price of 4s. per share, the lists for which open to-day and will close on or before Wednesday next. The capital of the company is $1,000,000 in dollar shares, and according to the prospectus the company was formed to acquire extensive timber rights held under timber licences issued by the Government of the province of British Columbia, comprising an area of 49 square miles, in Rupert district on Vancouver Island, including the rights of cutting, carrying away, manufacturing and selling the timber on the limits numbered as follow: Section 33,717 to 33,734 inclusive, 34,527 to 34,538 inclusive, 39,684 to 39,698 inclusive, 36,308, 36,309, 40,804, and 40,805.

The properties of the company are situated on the north-western shore of Vancouver Island, inside Quatsino Sound, which forms a deep-water protected harbour sufficiently deep for ocean-going vessels. Sooner or later, it is stated, Quatsino Sound, being one of the few available deep-water harbours in the north of Vancouver Island, is practically certain to become the Northern terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway now being constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The timber licenses were granted and are held under "Special Timber License Act." Each license covers a maximum of 640 acres (one square mile). The annual tax payable to the Government is $140 per square mile, equal to about 11d. per acre. The titles have been examined and approved on behalf of the company by Messrs. Tait and Brandon, Victoria, British Columbia. The properties have been inspected and reported upon by Mr. John Finn, timber expert and cruiser, of St. Paul, Minn., whose report contains the following: "There are three rivers running through the timber, so that the timber can be logged very economically. Ocean-going vessels can come to the mill site, one of the finest harbours on the coast. I spent four months with my crew in cruising this tract of timber in 1907. The timber runs as follows: 30 per cent. cedar, 35 per cent. fir and hemlock, 35 per cent. spruce. Total amount of timber 1,097,000,000ft."

Mr. John Finn's report states that the company owns 1,097,000,000ft. of timber, 30 per cent. cedar, equal to 329,100,000ft.; 35 per cent. fir and hemlock, equal to 383,950,000ft.; 35 per cent. spruce, equal to 383,950,000ft.; total, 1,097,000,000ft. It is pointed out that one of the most important facts in connection with the properties of the company is the absence of fire hazard; for the properties lie on and in close proximity to the Sound, and are therefore subject to the damp atmosphere from the sea. The Island of Vancouver is reported as having the heaviest rainfall of any locality in the North American Continent, and consequently serious forest fires are practically unknown in this district. Mr. James O. Cameron has been appointed managing director of the company. Mr. Cameron is an experienced lumber man, and is thoroughly familiar with manufacturing and the market conditions governing the operation of timber companies.

It is the purpose of the company immediately to construct and equip a saw mill with an annual capacity of 30,000,000ft. board measurement, which would, it is estimated, soon realise an annual profit of $7.50 per 1,000ft., allowing for all expenses. Basing the annual profits upon this output, the following estimate is made: 30,000,000ft. of timber at $7.50 per 1,000ft. is equal to $225,000 (£45,000), sufficient to pay over 20 per cent. in dividends after establishment expenses have been paid. From estimates already received it is found that the mill can be erected and fully equipped for the sum of $125,000 (£25,000). The price paid by the company for its properties is $800,000, which will be payable as to $500,000 in shares and $300,000 in cash. The vendor has agreed that $50,000 of the $300,000 is to remain in the hands of the company, without interest, up to a period of one year after the mill has commenced operations, so as to provide a fund for working capital. The shares now offered are to complete the payment for the properties, provide money for the erection of the mill, and further working capital. There are no preference or founders' shares and no debentures ahead of the shares now offered.

"Midland" Furniture means quality, art and economy.

As a proof of the satisfaction that we give, we may state that fully one-half of our turnover is with old customers and purchasers recommended to us by old customers.

This is the greatest advertisement a firm can have, and one that we are justly proud of

THE "WASHINGTON."

Suite as illustrated, in oak. The wardrobe is 4 feet 6 wide, and is fitted with 2 sliding trays and rods and hooks for the accommodation of coats. There is a silvered mirror placed inside the right-hand door as shown. A dressing chest of drawers, 3ft. 9 high and 3 ft. 3 wide with extra deep drawers for collars, etc. The washstand, fitted with cupboard below, is marble top and tiled back, with two shelves for toilet requisites. The suite includes 2 cane or rush seat chairs. This suite is more particularly suitable for a gentleman's dressing or bedroom, and is our own special design, every detail having been studied for extra convenience.

Price £18 18 0

This Suite may also be obtained in mahogany or other woods.

Guide and Catalogue post free.

Anything that we sell may be purchased on our well-known Gradual Payment System, without any extra charge or added interest. No deposit required. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Midland Furnishing Co.

LIMITED,

15, 17, 19, 21, & 23, Southampton Row,

HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Six doors from the Holborn Restaurant and the G.N., P. & B. Rly. (Holborn Station), 1 minute from Museum Station (Central London Railway), and 3 minutes from Oxford Street.

Country Customers' fares paid to Town on a purchase of £30 worth and upwards. Country orders packed and delivered free.

BULL'S EYES.

Notes of Interrogation:—
Wouldn't "Lord Mayor's Show-up" describe it better?
Apropos of the *Spectator*, isn't Lloyd George sorry he "spoke"?
Does the headline, "Lord Kitchener as Best Man," tell us news?
Isn't Ta-riff-raff reform still wanted in Berlin?
Wasn't Grahame-White looked up to enough in New York?
Must it be Kingston *Vale?*
Doesn't the statement, "Kaiser Silent," mean that he is not himself?
Is the Worcester County Cricket Club quite "stumped"?
Won't the divided skirt make women more free?
Does Judge Willis know that Queen Anne is dead?

The Story won a race at Newmarket recently, and we understand there was an exciting finish.

The ex-Sultan of Morocco confesses that he is glad to be free of his throne. He prefers the Abdul Aziz to the Abdul Azwaz.

"Ice Suit Result," says a heading. Shocking cold, we imagine.

"Generally speaking, the Englishwoman," is how a paragraph in the *Gentlewoman* commences. She is.

The burglars who recently robbed Battle parish church got twopence. The "takings" were poor.

A woman charged with theft at Beckenham was found to have meat in her stockings. Veal, we presume?

A "hobble" boot has been invented. But women get the same result by purchasing three's instead of five's.

Residents of twenty Warwickshire parishes recently had to pay wroth silver to the Duke of Buccleuch. Enough to make them wroth, too.

"Triplets Follow Twins," reads a heading. Whoa!

The statement that Miss Marie Corelli has bought a motor-car is rather alarming; she is so prone to run people down.

"Compromise is essentially a British characteristic," says Sir Edward Grey. He is a true Briton.

The boy charged at Rochester with stealing a smack, will probably get more than he bargained for.

Constables Mackarel and Herring gave evidence in a case against fishermen at Yarmouth. Expert testimony.

"Grass widows are seldom green," says *Life*. Perhaps not, but they "make hay" all right.

"Making a New Ireland," reads an *Express* headline. But "Ould Oireland" won't like that.

"The South of England is sluggish," says the Archbishop of Canterbury. He must have been travelling there.

A recent divorce case was largely brought about by the telephone. Ring off!

"Human nature requires a stimulus," says Mr. Isaac Hodges. Yes, and, occasionally, a stimulant.

"A Single Man," is the name of a new play. If that won't fetch the women, what will?

"£100 paid for a pullet at the Dairy Show," we read. Envious competitors would like to draw it.

The *Times* is to have a rifle range on the premises for the staff. This should enable the paper to "hit the mark" more often.

A gentleman named Noddle has taken the necessary steps to change his name to Northdale. Off his Noddle?

"Widows are always capable of taking their own part," says Judge Bacon. But they don't stop at that.

Half-sovereigns are scarce, a morning paper tells us. This *will* be news to many people.

"Prisoner's 253 keys," we read. Quite enough to lock him up.

That "Honeymoon Hotel" just started in New York will, we presume, be run on marriage lines.

Heading: "Home Rule All Round." Who will have to be squared?

"Newspaper office blown up," we read. Nothing new.

Books to be Shelved:—
"The Pocket Doctor." Contains sovereign remedies.
"The Wonderful Bishop." An excellent see story.
"The Nation's Morals." A very good book.
"The Silent Isle." Speaks for itself.
"The White Scourge." Beats everything.
"A Dual Resurrection." A rousing story.
"Sea Yarns." Very well spun.
"The Conflict of Colour." Will not be red all through.
"The Good Old Times." Would make a good present.
"The Successful Life." The author has not failed.
"The Heart of a Maid." Full of throbs.
"What is Man?" We shall be surprised if the book answers.

INSTANT PROOF

There is no need to make repeated trials of "Erasmic." A single trial is quite sufficient to prove its superiority to any other kind, British or Foreign. There is no disputing its title of

"BRITISH & BEST."

TRIAL SAMPLE. Prove for yourself. Send 2d. stamps for Trial Sample. Money refunded if not satisfactory. What could be fairer?

Erasmic SHAVING STICK

THE ERASMIC CO., Ltd. (Dept. K), WARRINGTON.

DRINK PURE COFFEE

FROM THE STATE OF SAN PAULO (BRAZIL).

Recognising the importance of absolute purity in coffee, the State of San Paulo (Brazil), the finest coffee-growing State in the world, provides this valuable commodity for all. Pure Coffee with a Government guarantee of purity is obtainable everywhere by asking for

"FAZENDA"

1/6 per lb. In lb. and ½-lb. Tins Ground or whole Berry.

"Fazenda" is the selected portion of the world's largest crop, chosen by experts—graded to a nicety—and roasted by special process. No better value can be obtained in pure Coffee.

Coffee is the best beverage for all classes. Brain-workers, alert business men, and all who lead the now inevitable strenuous life should drink Coffee, and thereby derive the benefit of its valuable properties. But it must be pure.

A useful card giving simple instructions for making coffee sent free on application to

THE STATE OF SAN PAULO (Brazil) PURE COFFEE Co., Ltd.

62, King William Street, LONDON, E.C.

A Tobacco with Individuality

NYASA

Smoking Mixture

Nyasa is unlike all other tobacco—it possesses an individuality of its own. It is unique in the fact that, to British taste, it is the first really successful tobacco grown in Africa. It must not be confused with Boer or other Tobaccos. Equal to the best American growths yet sold at a moderate price. Gives a cool smoke of pleasing aromatic flavour that burns free to the last. Try it to-day, you will be delighted.

Price 5d. per oz., or in Cartridges—packets of 14, 5½d.

NYASA Cigarettes

3d. per packet of 10

If you have any difficulty in obtaining NYASA Smoking Mixture or Cigarettes, send a post-card to the manufacturers for addresses of the nearest tobacconists who sell it. Made solely by

R. & J. HILL, Ltd., London, E.

ESTD. 1778.

ZEDEX

FOR THE

NERVES

THE PILL WITH A RECORD

4/6 Box for 2/6.

"A Combination of Costly Tonics and Nerve Foods ensuring wonderful strength and endurance."

A Scientific Cure for Neurasthenia, Mental Exhaustion, Brain Fag, Weak Heart, Want of Nerve and Confidence, Harassing Dreams, Loss of Memory, Backache, Dyspepsia, General Weakness, and most disorders due to a deficiency of the Vital Forces.

ZEDEX re-invigorates the Brain and Nervous System, re-vitalises every function of the body and gives a sensation of physical fitness and mental alertness, whilst its restorative effects are permanent.

DR. KIRBY, says: "Impossible to conceive anything more perfectly adapted for the cure of Loss of Nerve Power than Zedex."

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE SAMPLE

DR. GORDON STABLES, M.D.—"A nerve tonic-food of the highest nutritive an digestive value. A perfect food for building up the Nervous System."

Chief-Constable of Police writes.—"Zedex is the finest tonic I have ever tried."

ZEDEX arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular or nerve life, feeds weak muscles with rich strength-producing blood, whilst it increases the nourishing power of your food. Advice free.

ZEDEX Co. HOVE SUSSEX

THE NEW PRESERVER.

OXYGEN AND THE TEETH.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The interesting articles lately appearing in various papers by eminent members of the dental profession, demonstrate that many of the ailments of modern life arise from inattention to the teeth. They show, moreover, that this applies equally to youth as well as to adults.

The care of the teeth is an important duty not to be overlooked if we would enjoy good health. To clean your teeth is as much your custom as the morning wash. But, just as in the daily wash you can injure your skin by using strong common soap, so you can injure your teeth with any of the numerous coarse, strong acid dentifrices which scratch and disintegrate the teeth.

What is wanted is something that cleans and removes tartar from the teeth (without biting into the enamel) and destroys the bacteria which lodge in the mouth and between the teeth, and thus cause decay.

The acknowledged purifying properties of Oxygen have been brought into effective use after ceaseless experiments and exacting labour in the laboratory, with the result that now you have an Ozone Antiseptic Preparation called "EUGOL," which destroys bacteria, removes incrustations from your teeth, cleanses from impurity, deodorises, and will preserve the natural daintiness and pearly lustre of the teeth.

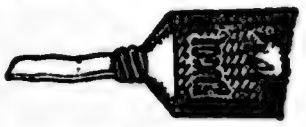
Of itself, the "EUGOL" Dentifrice embodies all the desirabilities, for besides its cleansing and purifying properties, it sweetens and refreshes the mouth, and the effect is always most exhilarating.

The Dentifrice is put up in three forms—Powder, Paste, and Liquid. All of them contain the same actively beneficial principles in the same degree; the only difference is that of form.

"EUGOL" Tooth Powder is sold in the specially designed "EUGOL" Box, which allows a small quantity of the Powder to emerge as soon as the stamp is removed. The rest of the "EUGOL" Tooth Powder remains inside—free from contamination, impurity, or lumpy dampness caused by a wet brush.

There is no waste; the needful quantity emerges fragrant and fresh from the box every time. Your last grain of "EUGOL" is as fine, sweet, and useable as the first.

The use of the Tooth Paste is provided for in a similar convenient way. It is in a tube, but instead of pressing out in the usual "pipe-like" way from a round nozzle, it comes out flat, through a slot; that is to say, it does not wobble off the brush, like a piece of pencil—it is there, it remains, for business.



Finally, there are very many who prefer Liquid Dentifrice. It works easily round the interstices of the teeth, and the Oxygen Antiseptics penetrate with greater freedom. A few drops in water is a most potent destroyer of germs, as well as a powerful restorative—more lasting than any stimulant.

"EUGOL" you require, and "EUGOL" you ought to have. Its price is as favourable as its quality.

"EUGOL" is a necessity, and you can obtain the Powder or Paste in 6d. and 1s. packages, and the Liquid Dentifrice in 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. bottles, from all chemists, or direct from the Anglo-American Dentifrice Co.

Every reader, however, may have an opportunity of testing the new Dentifrice. The Anglo-American Dentifrice Co. will send to all applicants a special trial set for two penny stamps. Address:

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTIFRICE CO.,
41, Colebrooke Works, Islington, N.

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[THE EDITOR *replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of ENQUIRIES *received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and only* THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST *will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.*

AUTHORS and ARTISTS *submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write name and address upon the back of their work. The Editor cannot accept any responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work* WHEN STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPES ARE SENT FOR THE PURPOSE. ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED *The most suitable lengths for articles and stories are about 750 words (one column), or 1,500 words (a page).*

The EDITOR *cannot express any opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.*

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., *as, though every effort is made for their safe custody, they are liable to be mislaid Copies only of such documents should be sent in the first instance; if inspection of the originals is required, a request will be forwarded to that effect.*

J. S. (Chippenham) was nine years ago placed on the list of candidates for the Meritorious Service Medal with annuity, but has not received either. We are afraid he must "wait and see," as there is the sum of but £7,500 a year for distribution, each case being taken on its merits, and it may be that J. S. will never get a farthing.

W. M. (London) says the Irish are just as loyal and true to the Mother Country as the Australians. We quite believe it.

J. W. (King's Heath) sends us the following verbatim report of part of a sermon: "Most of us love ourselves a great deal more than we love God. We pride ourselves that God loves us. We should love the things that God loves." Q.E.D.

"DEXE" (Clapham Junction) says it is no use going to the County Court, for "the debtor is ordered to pay 2s. a month or so. What is the result? I go to see if anything has been paid at the end of the first month, and I get my answer, 'No.' And so it goes on for two or three months, and then I take out an execution order, and then they don't pay."

C. W. (London, W.C.) writes: "Everyone should know that the Sun is a cool electric Globe which gives no warmth or Light, unless under certain condition." Yes, and the moon is made of Gorgonzola.

"ONE WOMAN WHO HATES CANE" writes: "You, as a man, ought to know that Human Nature has its weakness, and all the more so when the Body is well nourished." But what has that to do with Hall Caine and the Pope?

"COSMOPOLITAN" says the word machine is invariably used in Scotland to denote a trap, dog-cart or wagonette. It does not sound to us very good Scots.

"ONE OF THE EXILES" (Calcutta) wants us to drop two pages of advertisements and devote the space to discussing "how to prevent the lamentable exodus of our young men from Albion's shores." But why does he consider himself an exile while he remains in the Empire?

W. M. (West Green) answered an advertisement of a remedy for the "cock-crowing nuisance," but hesitated to send 2s. 6d., as he remembered he could always wring the bird's neck.

J. E. C. (Lewisham).—Any Act of Parliament may be obtained direct from Messrs. Wyman, of Fetter Lane, London, E.C., or through any bookseller, on payment of a few pence.

"A DISILLUSIONED READER" (Brixton).—The statement about the circulation of *Mrs. Bull* was based upon the trade orders received up to the evening before the publication of the first number of that journal. The actual demand was considerably larger than the figure given, so you were too sharp this time.

C. F. P. (Coventry).—The crippled girl and the church collection story was all bunkum, and has been told scores of times during the past fifty years. Don't you think such nonsense should be exposed?

J. C. P. (Glasgow).—We publish "Open Letters" only from JOHN BULL, and not to him.

J. C. (Harrogate) tells us that if we show our face in the Royal Borough "we shall immediately be petrified at the Dropping Well and placed alongside the effigy of St. Robert." In other words, we presume he means to give us toffee!

C. H. (Tottenham).—We are afraid we cannot tell you why your postcard took two years to travel sixty miles.

E. S. (Ashbourne).—How are we to find out whether Lord Curzon sent a bill to his postman for food supplied by his lordship's maids? It does not sound very probable.

F. D. writes at very great length about "the German underseller and his nefarious practices," informing us that "the vital question with him is to sell all his water. The secret is to make the flour absorb as much water as possible." This is a bit too technical for us.

C. A. M. (Glasgow) says we must only write Dom before a labial. But surely we may say "the Dom" when Manoel is understood?

W. H. G. (Forest Gate) writes: "All this insensate rot about the judge assuming the black cap and the parson's Amens to various remarks are superstitious relics of the Middle Ages. When a person is found guilty, the word is quite adequate, devoid of theatrical embellishment and display. Good old Justice! Not an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth, but two eyes for one eye and two teeth for one tooth. Men are hanged on circumstantial evidence. The daylight criminals are mad, of course. Ten to one you are mad if you shoot a person in front of others, but, when no one knows, you are a guilty wretch." Hang it all!

"THIRSTY ABSTAINER" complains that he cannot get "soft drinks" after 10 p.m. except in a public-house. He must have the foresight to lay in a supply.

M. H. (Penge) complains of the Oraxi Company (145, Romford Road), which offered bonuses to purchasers of its tea and took no notice of seven letters which she sent it.

M. J. B. L. (Brighton).—The charges of railway companies are past finding out.

A. W. C. (Sandown).—If you send a postcard to the advertiser of a patent medicine, you must not be surprised if you are bombarded with circulars. It is your money they want.

R. F. (Herne Hill).—We believe Sir William Treloar is largely interested in certain companies, his fellow shareholders in which (on his initiative) vote to the Cripples' Hamper Fund various substantial benefits.

H. J. H. complains that in a recent issue we published 19 pages of advertisements. But then there were 21 pages of reading matter, we always increasing the literary portion to more than make up for any encroachment.

With reference to the "complaint" published in our issue of the 29th October, by "F. T. B. (S. Hackney)," with regard to Messrs. W. Ashton & Co., Commission Agents, of 4 & 5, Warwick Court, W.C., the firm are large bookmakers, and can always be found in Tattersall's ring, and, we feel sure, are not likely to act dishonourably towards a client. From what we are given to understand, it seems that there is another side to the question, and that the removal of the cause for "complaint" is entirely in the hands of "F. T. B." himself.

(*Continued on page 778.*)

A Practical Mother

Rheumatism, Brain Exhaustion, Nerve Weakness—

The *special* help, the help that nothing else can give except Phosferine, is irresistibly proved anew by the vivid narrative of Mrs. Jane Luck. Mrs. Luck's little girl had been helpless for months with rheumatism, enduring operations for deafness, and suffered from brain exhaustion until the doctors despaired of the child's recovery, and so this practical mother set aside everything else and put her faith in Phosferine. From the very start the child improved so rapidly that, in a short period, the little girl was actually able to go to school, and now hears quite well, and has no trace of rheumatic deformity. Mrs. Luck says Phosferine saved the life of her little daughter, who is now growing up a strong healthy girl.

Perfectly Cured.

Mrs. Jane Luck, Spencer Cottages, Nelson Road, Upper Caterham, writes:—"Your Phosferine is a wonderful remedy, my little girl's life was saved by it when she was 5 years of age. She had a very severe illness that lasted 6 months, and the two doctors attending her gave up all hope of ultimate recovery. The complaint was a form of rheumatism, complicated with brain trouble, and her condition was so helpless that I could scarcely hope to ever see her bright and healthful, as a child should be. Her limbs were useless, and strange to say, I had to teach her to walk. She underwent operations at the hospital upon her nose, ears, and throat, in order to cure her deafness, which the disease had left, but this only caused additional suffering and did no good. At the suggestion of a friend I entirely discarded the doctors' medicine, and gave her two drops of Phosferine in a little water every two or three hours, and was elated to notice an improvement after a few days. Of course, I kept on with Phosferine, and now she is at school, her hearing quite restored, and no signs of any deformity."—July 19, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia	Premature Decay	Anæmia
Rheumatism	Maternity Weakness	Malaria
Brain-fag	Nervous Headaches	Sleeplessness
Indigestion	Sciatica	Nervousness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS.

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. The King of Spain
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

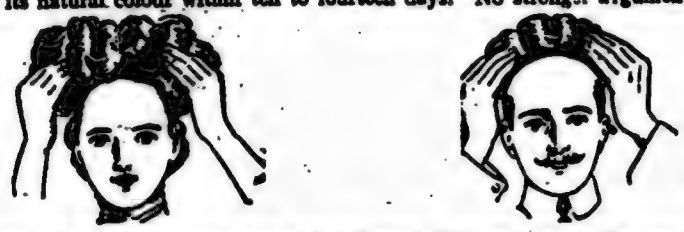
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

WEAR YOUR OWN HAIR.

A Marvellous Discovery which Grows Hair in 30 Days—"Crystolis."

£200 REWARD IF THEY FAIL.

Everybody will be pleased to learn that the alarming increase of Baldness has been checked at last by the discovery of a remarkable drug which actually grows hair. No longer need the prospect of having to wear a wig distress men and women who are rapidly becoming bald, or who have already lost most of their hair. "Crystolis"—the name given to this wonderful drug—has been tested in every way, and it has been found that it will actually cover the human head with hair providing that the hair roots have not been destroyed, in about thirty days. Its properties are so remarkable that not only does it grow hair, but it also improves the quality of the existing hair if it is grey or faded, and it will frequently restore it to its natural colour within ten to fourteen days. No stronger argument can



Why waste transformations or wigs when "Crystolis," the new drug, really grows hair?

be used in its favour than that people who have tried almost every known thing for promoting hair growth, such as hair tonics, pomades, bay rum, grease, oil, etc., with no tangible result have found that Crystolis only will do what the other things are said to do—grow hair. Since its discovery, a little over a year ago, it has taken the world by storm, and thousands of men and women are now living proofs of its efficacy. It has been found that almost every known hair trouble will succumb to its influence, and minor cases of scalp or hair diseases, such as dandruff, falling hair, itching scalp, etc., etc., have been completely cured with two or three applications.

It was reasonably argued that if "Crystolis" would promote human hair growth, it should also promote the growth of hair upon animals of various descriptions Test after test was made with almost miraculous results, and lovers of cats, dogs, horses, etc., will welcome it as a means of restoring the coats of pets to their natural beauty when disfigured by hair defects. As a hair dressing, "Crystolis" is undoubtedly unexcelled. It contains no oil whatever, yet it makes the hair soft and glossy, with a tendency to fluffiness.

The managers of the Creslo Laboratories have such strong faith in Crystolis that they have decided to make the following remarkable offer:—They will forfeit £200 in gold if they fail to prove that Crystolis actually grows hair. They will forfeit £200 in gold if anyone can prove they were not the first discoverers of Crystolis. They will forfeit £200 in gold if it can be proved that it contains any oil, dye, or colouring matter of any kind. They will forfeit £200 in gold if every testimonial and sworn statement which they publish is not absolutely genuine. Arrangements have been made with the Laboratories to furnish free information in regard to this new process to all JOHN BULL readers. Merely cut out and send in the coupon below, and you will receive free particulars of this marvellous new product by return of post.

Baldness, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, etc.

FREE CRYSTOLIS COUPON.

Cut out this coupon to-day and send to Creslo Laboratories, 6, Bouverie Street (Dept. 197), London, E.C., for free information regarding Crystolis, the new discovery for growing hair. Good for 7 days to all JOHN BULL readers.

Toilet Coupon No. 197.

CURE YOUR RUPTURE

AND DISCARD THE TRUSS. FREE.

LEARN HOW YOU MAY DO BOTH

Why suffer from Rupture of any description when you can learn all about a cure simply for the cost of a letter or postcard—a cure which quickly, painlessly and permanently restores ruptured sufferers to perfect health, and renders the use of the Truss unnecessary.

For many years I was practically helpless through a double rupture. Trusses were useless, and Doctors said that an operation would do me no good whatever. Almost in despair, and as a last resource I decided to make Rupture, its cause and cure, my special study, with the result that after much research I discovered a system which completely cured me. I was so overjoyed at my discovery that as soon as possible I told every ruptured person I knew about it, and to my great delight they were able to cure themselves also. Probably you have read about this discovery in the newspapers. Thousands have since been cured by it, and therefore if you are ruptured or know anybody who is ruptured write to me at once and I will have sent on to you the information you need and a Test entirely free of charge. I am anxious that every Rupture sufferer through out the length and breadth of the land should cure themselves with my system as I did. Simply fill in and send coupon below and all will be sent you entirely at my expense.

FREE TEST COUPON.

Capt. W. A. COLLINGS & SON'S (Box 11B),
32, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,—Send me Free the Information and Test, that I may cure my Rupture

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A Few Words in Confidence.

A GOOD APPEARANCE always commands respect. If you let your appearance run down and are satisfied to turn yourself out cleverly and ready instead of smart and up-to-date, then you can't blame other people if they take you at your own estimate.

Our New "DREADNOUGHT" Style embodies all the points which make for Overcoat perfection; the coat is skilfully cut and hangs in perfect balance from the shoulders. Made slightly loose in the back, it fits the figure easily, and conforms in every essential to the prevailing fashion. The accommodation includes two roomy side pockets, two inside breast and a ticket pocket. The foundation work is thoroughly substantial; the linings and trimmings are superior, and the finish of every detail reaches a standard of excellence which belongs to really first-class tailoring.

WE DELIVER this stylish, gentlemanly Coat to all approved orders exactly to your measures

For only 2/6 with Order

and a promise to pay 2/6 on delivery, if the material, tailoring, fit and finish are entirely satisfactory; the balance is payable in five monthly instalments of 5/-

SEND A POST CARD for Patterns and we will send you per return a well-chosen selection of Stylish and Hard-wearing Overcoating Patterns cut from a variety of Handsome Yorkshire Cheviots and Strong warm Tweed Cloths in all the fashionable designs. Our simplified Self-measurement Form and instructions will also be included.

STYLISH SUITS FOR WINTER
35/- 42/- and 45/-

Send Post Card for our Suiting Patterns comprising a splendid variety of carefully selected materials chosen with experienced judgment, and offered at the most economical prices and on Easy Payment terms.

J.G. GRAVES Ltd.
SHEFFIELD.

Constipation Vanishes For Ever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after-dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE must bear Signature

Brent Good

ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping Cough by the use of **Potter's Asthma Cure**, in 1/- Tins. Sold everywhere. For FREE SAMPLE send post card to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. (Mention this Magazine.

Instant Relief.

'A. E. W. (Newcastle).—What! A young lady called on you from the Religious Tract Society on a recent Sunday, and offered for sale publications of that concern? Horrible!

"Joe" (New Malden).—Go ahead!

J. H. B. (Birmingham) says that three gentlemen at Sutton amused themselves one recent Sunday by potting birds with an air-gun. Then they found this tame, and searched the creepers for birds' nests, "out of which the little fledglings were taken, put on the lawn and shot, the wife of one man also having a shot at them, and their two children looking on with delight." This sounds very horrid, but what were the fledglings doing in their nests so late in the year?

"Anti-Crow" accuses Jim of being jealous of the glory of the soldier's life. But Jim does wear a red coat when he goes out hunting.

G. W. C. (Epsom) thinks the *Daily Mail* must have been exaggerating when it announced a meteor at Johannesburg half the size of the moon in diameter. Perhaps the correspondent had been indulging too freely in Van der Hum.

"A Schoolmaster" (Tunbridge Wells) reproaches Jim Crow for alluding to a schoolmaster as a possible adjutant of the Salvation Army, and assures him that schoolmasters are "classed with scavengers, not charwomen, thank you." Much more serious is the intimation that Jim has forfeited a drink which would otherwise have been sent to him. Will the most abject apologies induce our correspondent to relent?

B. W. (Purley) sends us a sheaf of documents from Roberts & Co. (4, Eton Street, Richmond). They play the old game of inducing innocent people to buy Bibles on the instalment system, and then pursue them in the county court.

"Swimming" has grave doubts as to whether the public bath at Tooting Common is emptied every night. When the time comes for his "annual," we will send Jim Crow round to find out.

T. P. W. (Manchester) begins a very long letter as follows: "Read this, don't cast it forth into the wastepaper basket; remember it cost a 1d. to send it, and as I have a sneaking regard for you—and your Christmas presents, well 'nouf said.'" But all he has to say is that if we met him in the street we should invite him to have a drink because he has been proclaiming the excellence of our tips. He certainly deserves a bucketful.

A. E. B. (Harrogate) has received a book of doggerel from Mr. T. Todd Potts with a request for half-a-crown, and complains that no stamps were enclosed for its return. We understand that Potts is an old offender.

"Rookes" (Leeds) complains of a system-monger named F. Chadwick (3, Hamilton Road, Brighton).

G. B. (Harrow) complains of the Alliance Printing Co. (149, Fleet Street), who took 12s. 6d. and won't deliver goods.

A. F. (Forest Gate).—The Card Co. (Willesden Junction) are impertinent thieves.

C. A. S. (East Twickenham) saw an advertisement of Metalite, Ltd., and took a great deal of trouble to procure their lamps, but all in vain. This does not look promising for the new company.

W. F. (South Lambeth) answered a home-work advertisement at 17, Ranelagh Avenue, Fulham. After a week he received a suspicious circular from the Lawrence Irwin Company, 140, Belgrave Road, Birmingham, against whom we have before warned readers.

F. L. (Southsea) complains of J. A. Hardy & Co. (70, Chancery Lane). After deducting commissions and expenses they owe him £1 19s. 4d., but offer to part with only 16s. Hardy has for years been carrying on this game.

J. U. B. (Clapham).—The question of toasting the Pope before the King has often aroused heated controversy. But does it really matter very much? Catholics will be Catholics, you know.

"A Constant Reader" (Stafford).—It certainly ought to be held libellous for money-lenders to send open circulars, and thus injure people's credit.

"One Fond of Cups and Saucers" sends us a cutting from the *Sphere* representing a Shetland pony "at afternoon tea with his mistress." He says he is not acquainted with the habits of titled ladies, but he is surprised to gather from the picture that they use tumblers and decanters instead of cups and saucers. Perhaps the beverage was what Anglo-Indians call cold tea.

J. P. C. (Brighton) hopes that some of the unemployed will be given jobs on the census next year, instead of people who are already well paid. Officials are certainly being multiplied much too fast.

P. G. (Barton) is excited about a Primitive Methodist church which charges sixpence for admission to a concert recital, and says he never heard of a charge being made to go into a place of worship before. Well, some of us are glad enough to pay to get out.

G. G. (Calcutta).—"H.H. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Elliott" sounds funny.

"Truth" complains of the food at a large drapery house in Guildford. Mutton with maggots!

R. W. (Leytonstone) says wholesale millinery apprentices are often treated very shabbily: two years' work for nothing, then 5s. a week for work till 9 p.m., and in slack times long unpaid holidays.

"An Anxious Mother" (East Ham) writes: "Personally I think the modern man a fearful nuisance." She accuses him of prying "into all sorts of domestic arrangements"—but his sex is not alone in doing that.

"A Teacher's Friend" (Ealing) thinks married women's sphere is the home, not office work. No doubt, but the married women are the best judges of their own necessities.

Mrs. A. C. H. (Croydon) says that specific bequests are clearly intended to be paid immediately on decease to needy retainers and others indifferently off, yet are retained for indefinite periods by executors and solicitors upon specious and plausible excuses. Similarly, ladies in straitened circumstances are often put to extreme and painful necessity through the antiquated and absurd rules.

"Charlis" (Worcester).—Your figures are too complicated for us, and we are sure they would drive the Chancellor of the Exchequer into a lunatic asylum.

W. T. (Cardiff).—We quite agree that the seamen in the merchant service used to be the great backbone of the Royal Navy, and that some check ought to be imposed upon the employment of foreigners.

M. M. (Limehouse).—Why do you want a biscuit for the report about the girl who was in the habit of swallowing her hair? Butchers will tell you that this is a frequent practice with calves.

V. W. L. (Halifax) encloses an advertisement inviting people to send a stamp for a booklet to teach them how to make money by sketching. He sent a stamp to "Secretary," 11, Red Lion Square, W.C., and received no answer. He wants to know whether this is just a trick for snatching stamps. He also wants to meet our polite letter writers under the Marquis of Queensberry's rules. Had he not better seek out the Secretary at Red Lion Square first?

"A Reader" (Hammersmith) calls our attention to the Original Knowledge of London Institute (166, Clerkenwell Road). They profess to teach intending taxi-cab drivers a knowledge of London, and charge three guineas for a course "which is of no use to anybody."

O. J. C. (Stockport) thinks we ought to send war-ships to look after our fishing fleets in the neighbourhood of Iceland. He points out that most of the fishermen belong to the Naval Reserve. Yes, and some of them seem jolly well able to take care of themselves.

"Only a Constant Reader" is dissatisfied with the result of a competition run by a Sunday paper. But he should complain to its Editor.

T. H. J. (Portsmouth) complains that the Electric Lighting Committee there is trying to prevent employees from accepting private contracts. He considers this is an interference with the liberty of the subject.

L. S. (Stockport) writes: "Give over publishing that awful chestnut" (about holding over a large number of replies every week). "Who said piffle?" We didn't.

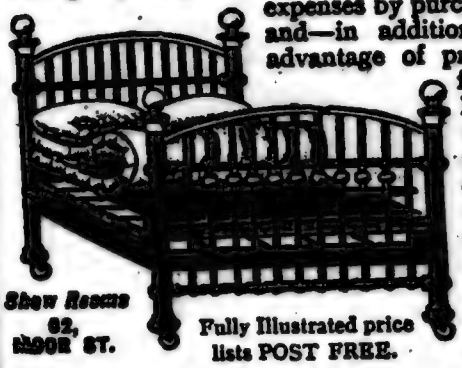
"Indian Official" (Surbiton) sends us cuttings from the Indian Press showing to what an extent nepotism prevails in the railway appointments. Same here.

[We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies, but we hope during the next few weeks to work off many arrears.

A Word to the Wide-Awake!

All Goods Sent Direct from Factory to Home.

Do you know that Birmingham is the Home of the Bedstead industry? From here they are sent to furniture dealers for retail sale, and by the time they reach you heavy distributing expenses are incurred. You may save most of these expenses by purchasing direct from me, and—in addition— have the great advantage of procuring goods direct from the workman's hands, untarnished, &c. through exposure for sale, double handling, &c. My lists contain a very large assortment of most recent designs.



Show Rooms 62, MOOR ST.

Fully Illustrated price lists POST FREE.

For 21 Years I have supplied the public direct (without making use of shops or stores) with Bedsteads, Wire Mattresses, Bedding, Cots, Curbs of every description, and also General Household Furniture.

All Goods sent direct from Factory to Home (Saving Middle Profits) in a Perfectly New Condition.

PROMPT DESPATCH. PACKED FREE. CARRIAGE PAID.

Discount for Cash, or payments to suit Buyer's convenience

CHAS. RILEY,

(Desk 8), MOOR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

A Gentleman's Watch

Send Post Card for Catalogue

2/6 with order.

The "Express" English Lever is British throughout, and incorporates every modern perfection. Splendid ¼-plate Movement, jewelled, with Compensating Chronometer Balance, Breguet hairspring. Absolutely accurate. Full Size Cases beautifully modelled in Sterling Silver, or Handsome Rolled Gold finished plain.

DELIVERED for 2/6 with order, 2/6 on delivery, and nine monthly payments of 5/- if you are entirely satisfied with watch

CATALOGUE FREE of Ladies' and Gent's Watches, lovely Jewellery, Engagement Rings, Clocks, & Fancy Goods for Presents on Easy Terms.

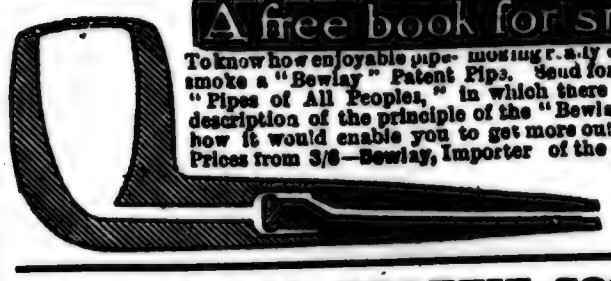
2/- in £ Discount Cash.

J.G. GRAVES Ltd.

Seven Years Warranty.

SHEFFIELD

A free book for smokers



To know how enjoyable pipe-smoking really can be you should smoke a "Bewlay" Patent Pipe. Send for our free booklet, "Pipes of All Peoples," in which there is an interesting description of the principle of the "Bewlay" Patent. Read how it would enable you to get more out of your tobacco. Prices from 3/6—Bewlay, Importer of the Flor de Dandigul Cigar, 49, Strand, London, W.C.

(Est. 130 Years.)

ROYAL OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Established 1837. Registered under Friendly Societies Act. Membership 10,500. Invested Funds £43,000. Benefits paid exceed £350,000. SICK PAY (three scales, 12/-, 18/-, and 24/- weekly). Lying-In and Funeral Benefits, &c., &c. FULL Sick and Funeral Benefits THREE MONTHS after admission. Prospectus, entitled "Points for the Thrifty," post free of The Secretary, Royal Oak Building, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

WHY SMOKING IS INJURIOUS.

It is known that Turkish Cigarettes are mostly made from tobacco blended with Suluk, which is impregnated with opium, and consequently the head and the throat suffer considerable irritation owing to this drug. An eminent firm now guarantee their Turkish Cigarettes to be entirely free from Suluk, and offers 100 of their "Fez" Cigarettes (equivalent in value to 4s.) for 2s. 6d. Arrangements have been made with all the leading tobacconists to stock this brand in boxes of 10, 20, 50, and 100, so as to meet the convenience of all.

The name of Messrs. Poulides and Co., 7, Goring Street, Bevis Marks, London, should be a guarantee of good faith, and an innovation of this kind should meet with unqualified success. A postal order for 2s. 6d. addressed direct to this firm will ensure the free despatch of 100 "Fez" Cigarettes by return, in the event of the local tobacconists being out of stock.

[Advt.

FOLLOW THE MARKETS
RUBBER, OIL, & MINES.

Exclusive Advice and Information.

When to Buy. When to Sell.

What to Buy. What to Sell.

Readers of the

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

NEVER MISS OPPORTUNITIES.

SPECIMEN COPY POST FREE.

To RICHARDS, JAY & CO., Ltd.,
Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Please forward me gratis and post free a specimen copy of the "Weekly News Letter."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

J.B., 12/11/10 .....

A FURRED TONGUE
IS A SURE SIGN OF STOMACH DISORDER!

Have you a furred tongue, with a nasty taste in your mouth, and a dull, heavy feeling? Have you lost your appetite, lost your vigour, lost your interest in life? If so, your stomach is out of order, and must be toned up and strengthened, or worse will follow. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the very remedy you need.

THE SURE CURE IS THE HERBAL DIGESTIVE TONIC

The herbal extracts it contains make the Syrup the finest stomach and liver tonic in existence. It quickly restores those organs to working order, and thus it makes food nourish you, cleanses your tongue, raises your vitality, restores your strength, gives you the vigour and glow of health. Mrs. R. Frise, 14, Richmond Terrace, Albert Road, S. Woodford, says: "I know of nothing that is anything like so good, for stomach or liver troubles, as Mother Seigel's Syrup." Test it yourself.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The 2/6 Bottle contains three times as much as the 1/1½ size.

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT

EVERITT'S TROUSERS TREES

PRICE **2/-** PAIR

They slip inside the Trousers Legs and form a COMBINED STRETCHER and HANGER.

PRICE **2/-** PAIR

INDISPENSABLE IN WET WEATHER FOR DRYING AND BRUSHING TROUSERS ON.

If your Tailor, Hosier, or Ironmonger has not got these, send their name and 2/- in stamps or P.O. and the Trees will be sent direct, carriage paid.

LIST "B13" OF EVERITT'S TROUSERS PRESSES, etc., FREE.

The EVERITT PRESS MFG. Co., 13-19, Lever St., London, E.C.

Hunyadi János

Nature's own inimitable remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Disordered Digestion. Just as Nature creates it and intends it should be taken—it cures

CONSTIPATION

in a natural, easy, certain way. Inexpensive and effective. Try a bottle—and drink half a tumbler on arising.

The Famous NATURAL Aperient Water

THE "NUGGET" WATERPROOF BLACK POLISH UNEQUALLED TRADE MARK MARK FREE FROM ACID OF ANY DESCRIPTION Preserves Leather from Cracking FOR PATENT, GLACÉ KID, BOX CALF AND OTHER LEATHERS. LONDON, S.E.

USE "NUGGET" POLISHES BLACK and BROWN

"DOUBLE the LIFE of your BOOTS"

RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.

(" *Larry Lynx* " *of* The People, " *Double U. L.* " *of* Lotinga's Weekly, *and* " *Maggie* " *of* The Globe.)

Medley.

Stock Exchange owners are dominating everything on the turf nowadays.

Just as we are beginning steeplechasing here, that in Australia has just ended.

He is not a "mucher" is the way the jockeys explain that a horse is not a great performer.

A witty punter now always wires to his bookmaker in a big race a certain sum upon Tailor's "neglected."

The big professional backers often jocularly declare that they are compelled to lunch before racing begins in case they have not the means or inclination for the meal later on!

When we buy selling platers and perhaps expect Derby winners, it should be recollected that we cannot have everything for inside £100.

When disgusted with their horses' running, we often hear trainers declare that they don't care if their defeated animals are "claimed." But they don't mean it.

In Colonial racing, and particularly in New Zealand, the winner of any previous race, even on the same day, carries a 7lb. penalty, even if otherwise unprovided for in the conditions of the race.

None are more despondent than the jockeys who have been out of luck for two or three weeks, when they invariably declare that they are never going to win a race again!

Although they are actually in adjacent stables, and the younger brother John rides most of the South Hatch jumpers, there is the very keenest rivalry between the Nightingalls.

Prophetic.

Liverpool's second day is featured by the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, but we do not as yet know enough of the jumpers to bet with any confidence, but Springbok, each way, should prove a sound investment

Electra,

who is on a more suitable course, and will assuredly run right well, even under top-weight. Another that is pretty certain to return to the game fresh and better is Black Sea, and Lady de Bathe's luck at Liverpool may enable the useful and handsome black to pick up the Grosvenor Cup, in which he is well worth backing each way. In the November Handicap race figures Briery, a horse we do know is thoroughly forward from flat racing, and the little four-year-old may again show what a "smasher" he is over the sticks, although one of the worst animals in training for the the flat. I should not overlook Sydmonton if started for the Liverpool Nursery, and esteem Rigoletto the greatest danger.

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The following claims have been received for the issues of August 13th and October 1st:—

JOHN WHITE, General Delivery, Vancouver, British Columbia.—No. 26,072. August 13th, 1910.

ALBERT FISH, 67a, Longfield Road, Todmorden.—No. 2,549. October 1st, 1910.

L. LEWIS (Housekeeper), Royal Hotel, Cardiff.—No. 65,132. October 1st, 1910.

WILLIAM WELLS, 37, Eland Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.—No. 238,521. October 1st, 1910.

MRS. M. C. EDWARDS, Victoria Road, Rayleigh, Essex.—No. 271,009. October 1st, 1910.

T. L. WESLEY, Y.M.C.A., Dale End, Birmingham.—No. 261,553 October 1st, 1910.

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of October 15th:—

4687	71133	206231	317046	432645
8596	80420	209429	332566	457888
23044	100645	221379	347269	469153
24992	110473	228687	367790	475375
29495	122550	236550	380592	489967
34243	144039	237153	387660	506261
48513	162339	246906	402579	521379
58904	172768	257831	407734	537153
59994	185724	270967	413179	559987
70688	188997	301844	423515	594375

INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.

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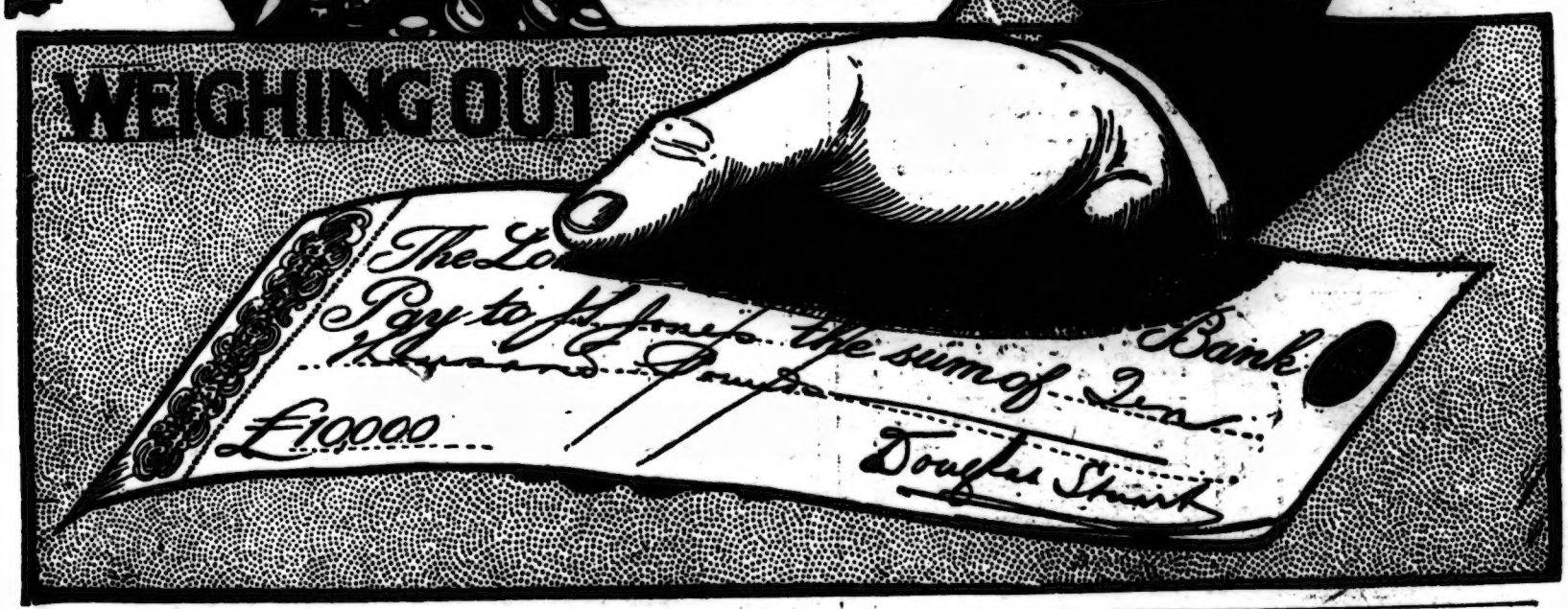

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